THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.24 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 29
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 27

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	[illegible]
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	[illegible]
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	[illegible]
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	[illegible]
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	[illegible]
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	[illegible]
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Isaiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President, J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. G. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
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Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
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Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

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Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

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Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

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L. E. WALLER,
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Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
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Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —26

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVANS'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,600,000
	$60,631,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
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oct. 26, '77-1y.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

Orangeville Academy.
REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.
If you want to patronize a
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.
Next term begins
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878
For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL, Orangeville, Pa.
July 27, '77-1y

CHEAP
KANSAS LANDS ! !
We own and control the Railway lands of Trego County, Kansas, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of $3.25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.
These lands lie in the Great Limestone Belt of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 35 Bushels per Acre.
The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 33 inches per annum, one-third greater than in the much-extolled Arkansas Valley, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 23 inches per annum in the same longitude.
Stock Raising and Wool Growing are very Remunerative. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass! Living streams and Springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 60 feet deep. The Healthiest Climate in the World! No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in Wa-Keeney, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address
Warren Keeney & Co.,
106 Dearborn St., Chicago,
Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.
April 12, '78.-4m

F. M. BOUTON,
Main Street, Orangeville, Pa.
Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c,
Fruit Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in Endless Variety.
Also a Fine assortment of
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs,
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuff, &c.
Physicians Prescriptions
accurately compounded. A share of public patronage is solicited.
July 5, '78-3m*

HAPPY RELIEF
To all suffering from chronic diseases of all kinds. Confidential consultation invited personally or by mail. New method of treatment. New and reliable remedies. Book and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institute having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
July 19, '78-3m JW&CO

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.
aug17, '77-1y



54 Ninth Street Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1874.
Messrs. DREHER, REAY & CO.
Gentlemen:—Your paints have given entire satisfaction. I have used them on a good many different kinds of work, such as Iron, Tin, Wood, Brick, &c., and never heard any complaints, on the contrary, the work stands well and for wear, will in my opinion, stand with any lead in the market. When in want of reference in this city or vicinity you are at liberty to use my name with pleasure, also to use this as you think best.
Respectfully Yours,
JOHN T. GRAY.
Painter and Dealer in Paints, Oils, &c.

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS, 8 CENTS.

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PURE LINSEED OIL
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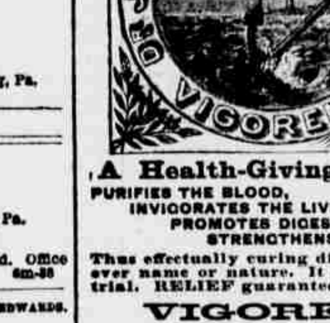
Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

HENRY S. REAY,
MANUFACTURER,
RUPERT, PA.

MOYER BROS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
May5, '76.-1y.

The Great New Medicine!



A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES.
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE
Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.
Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's.
83 John St., New York, and Jersey City, N. J.
"THE OBJECT OF EATING," a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.

For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's
DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan.18, '78.-1y.

S. W. DOUGLASS,
Civil and Mining Engineer,
ASHLAND, PA.
General Surveying and Engineering Business attended to with Care and Dispatch.
I am prepared to make drawings, Plans and Models in Wood, Brass, Iron, or the above materials combined as necessary of
Bridges, Mines, Breakers, Buildings, Engines,
PUMPS, and all kinds of machinery for use of cases at Court or for applications to secure patents.
Patents Secured march 22,8-

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,



BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 6, 1877-tf

Select Story.

PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

At Mrs. Haynes' house, Madison Square, the time about 9 in the evening, and the occasion a wedding ball.

How the wedding ball ever became fashionable is beyond discovery. When a house is to be illustrated by a wedding, it is not improbable that the bride (whose looks and appearance have to be rigorously considered) apart, nobody with any self-respect dreams of going to bed on the night preceding the delightful event.

But supposing that the household does fall asleep, assuredly its members will be awake and up before cock-crow; and, therefore, it may be assumed that previous to sunset, and the tuning up of the nightingales, all the assistants at marriages would be glad of a little rest and quiet.

Mrs. Haynes' ball looked very promising, fresh and bright; for it is the peculiar advantage of wedding balls that everybody is invited and comes without question as to who is who. So there are generally numbers of nice people who, for the occasion, make themselves quite agreeable and familiar, albeit they would cut you dead in the neighborhood of the avenue next morning.

Mrs. Haynes was radiant, for she had married off the eldest daughter very well indeed; the bridegroom, with the most admirable, proper spirit, had taken Alice on an extended European tour, and her mother was quite easy and happy in her mind, because every parent in society is aware that when the eldest daughter is married well at an early age, her sisters go off soon and brilliantly.

Mrs. Haynes numbered many daughters, some pretty, and some—well, not so very plain as several odious persons said they were.

'Philip Hessitone,' Mrs. Haynes was heard to say by one of her dearest, and upon that occasion most envious friends, for the poor woman's daughters had remained deplorably on hand an unconscionably long time.

Mrs. Haynes was seen by her friend to hurry forward and welcome, with very considerable earnestness, a gentleman, who had certainly left his youthful days behind.

'How glad I am to see you, Philip; for I never expected you would come!'

'I sometimes creep out of my shell,' replied the gentleman, addressed, and in a very pleasant, cheerful voice.

'You should come out of it oftener, Philip—perhaps, even, altogether.'

'Ah, and marry! Now, is not that what you were going to say?'

'Certainly; all young men ought to marry!'

'So I say,' replied Philip Hessitone, cheerfully; 'but, of course, the argument does not in the slightest manner apply to old men and therefore is not applicable to me.'

'You old! Why, Philip, you are not much above thirty!'

'He laughed. 'I admit I am not forty, but nearer it by twelve month than I was last year.'

'Thirty—or at least you do not look more,' said Mrs. Haynes. 'There, let us talk about it by-and-by. You must leave me now, for here comes other guests.'

He bowed, calmly walked on, and sat himself in a quiet corner, whence he watched the proceedings in no cynical spirit, but as a man who looks in through an open door at a merry-making, or by chance turns into a church and sees a wedding, that he may get through thirty minutes before the hour of an appointment has come, or a train starts.

Healthy, hearty, and fully occupied, Philip Hessitone had no time for cynicism.

'And who is that young fellow,' asked the host's familiar friend, when they were once again seated side by side.

'My dear Margaret,' replied Mrs. Haynes, laughing lowly, 'his case is the drollest of which I have any knowledge.'

'Indeed! but he does not look dull, Anne.'

'No, dear Margaret; I said his case was droll, for he himself is one of the most solid and advantageous of men, and I should be very glad to see him united to my Grace.'

'Ah! I thought so,' said the friend, in an amiably malicious voice. 'But who is he? and in what consists the drollery of his case?'

'He is a distant cousin of mine, and his name is Philip Hessitone. He is very well off, perfectly healthy and a most useful fellow—an agricultural chemist I believe he is called; as you see, he is good-looking, strong and not so old.'

'Thirty?'

'More—about 35; but looking not more than the age you name, because he is one of the most temperate men in New York, and an incorrigible bachelor.'

'You startle me utterly! What a frightful determination! Ah, you are smiling! Then his bachelorhood and the drollery of his case correlate? Pray—pray be quick and tell me, or some troublesome guest will arrive, and you will be torn from my side.'

'At 18 that noble young man fell in love with a woman of 30.'

'Well, but why do you call him noble?'

'Because he was constant. Though it must be admitted she was a sensible woman'—

'Do I know her?' asked the other, interruptingly.

'Yes, but I certainly will not mention the lady's name. Of course, she was wise enough to marry some one else; and he vowed thereupon that he would never marry.'

'How charming!'

'And he has kept his word!'

'How ridiculous! Of course, one can understand a youth being constant to a lost love for a time—but after twenty-five!'

'Just so and he would make such a capital husband! My Grace, who is very sensible and homespun, and likes men who are no longer boys, would gladly accept him, and, as I am very frank, I have told him so; but you cannot shake his vanity, because the man has no vanity to shatter; and he smiles and tells me that he is old enough to be her father, which, of course, is not the truth.'

'Certainly not. And so you will not tell me the name of the flirt who left him out in the cold?'

'No.'

'Has she a family?'

'Two families.'

'What?'

'Oh, yes; the man she married left her a widow very soon after, and with little beyond one daughter; and in a short time after she went to the alter for the second time, and altogether retired from society.'

'Ah, then, I shall never have the pleasure of seeing her.'

'Never; her husband is quite a Puritan, and never goes into society.'

'And what is the age of the daughter?'

'About 17, and—dear me, what a coincidence!'

Mrs. Haynes' companion followed her friend's eye to the door, and saw them resting on a charming, bonny-faced girl, who was entering the room, side by side with probably the hardest-looking and boniest woman within the boundaries of Murray Hill.

The young girl hurried towards her host.

'Dear Mrs. Haynes,' she said, 'I never hoped to have the pleasure of being at Alice's wedding ball, and I assure you I thought it was almost cruel to ask me, but—'

'But,' said her attenuated companion, in a masculine yet very amiable voice, 'being on a visit to me, she comes with you.'

'Miss Craves and papa are associated in some kind of charitable work.'

'The suppression of all offences,' insisted Miss Craves.

'And she was visiting at our home,' said the young lady, 'and saw your invitation, and so contrived that I should go on a visit to her, and then—that is how I happen to be here.'

'How well you look, Bertie!' remarked Mrs. Haynes. 'One would fancy you lived in the brightest house in New York.'

'Oh! papa is very kind and good!'

'Of course,' said Miss Craves; one of the best men in the world. We all know that!'

Here Bertie Ollyfant, as she looked about her with all the eagerness of a girl at a ball, who very rarely sees a dance, uttered a light cry.

'What has happened?' asked Mrs. Haynes earnestly.

'That gentleman,' said Miss Ollyfant, 'seated near the conservatory, and looking about him, who is he?'

'A distant cousin of mine,' replied Mrs. Haynes. 'Shall I introduce him?'

'And something more than a cousin to me!' said bare-boned Miss Craves; 'for he is one of the noblest of men, and my very dear friend.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed Mrs. Haynes.

'Yes,' said Miss Craves, actually blushing as she made the admission; 'and, Bertie, I shall be delighted to introduce you.'

'Thank you, Miss Craves,' said Bertha Ollyfant, with a bright look; 'I can introduce myself, for I know the gentleman, and I do sincerely hope that he has not forgotten me. I never, never could forget him! He is handsomer than ever. I am going to him at once.'

Miss Craves and Mrs. Haynes looked at each other in great confusion and amazement.

'This,' observed the latter to the spinster, as they both watched the young lady hurrying away, 'this comes of her being reared in a house where there is no society!'

''Tis one of the best houses in the world Mr. Harre's is, and he one of the noblest of men; but it is quite true she has not been taught any of the amenities and proper observances of society. But pray pardon me, Mrs. Haynes; I am afraid I have been obliging you with one of the speeches they say I make far too long, when I am at one of our committee meetings.'

Meanwhile, Philip Hessitone, perfectly at peace with himself and all the world, was dreamily watching the dancing, when he was startled by a fresh young voice, which said, 'Dear Mr. Hessitone, how glad I am to see you again, after all these years!'

He started up, and took the pretty, white-gloved hand that was offered him, and fancied that he must be mad, insane, suddenly delirious, as he looked upon the face before him.

Nearly twenty years of his life had suddenly fallen away, and he was looking upon one who had long been dead to him, but with this difference—that the face he now saw seemed younger and still more beautiful than the countenance he remembered—as lighting up his extremely early manhood.

She had on a light, bright lace dress; and as she spoke to him, he saw the fairy material lying over her heart pulsating in answer to her beautiful excitement.

'You are very good to know me,' he returned, eagerly taking the proffered hand; but I am so unfortunate as to be unable to remember your name, though your face appears delightfully familiar to me!'

'Your memory is excellent to recall my features,' she said, 'after seven years; unless indeed, you confound them with my mother's, for they say I am very like her.'

Suddenly this strong and perfectly healthy man found himself faint, and the lights going dull and whirling.

He took possession of himself the next moment, and said, 'Let us sit down—unless you are being waited for.'

'I? Oh, no; I do not know any one in the room, except yourself, our hostess, Mrs. Haynes, with whose daughter I went to school, and Miss Craves, who was so very good as to bring me here; and now I shall love her all my life, because I see you!'

Philip almost blushed, but he respected the bright features and beautiful figure not any the less for these statements. He saw that she spoke from sheer honesty of purpose, and from no other motive. As for imagining that she was flirting, such a supposition could not have occurred to him because he had no previous grain of an idea that he was worth, or fit for, flirting with.

But his heart was beating in a manner very different from its mode of agitation now and again when he succeeded in any of his scientific experiments.

'But where was I so fortunate as to see you seven years since?'

She laughed, with the most delicious silvery laugh in the world as she said, 'For years afterward I believed you saved my life, and I do really think mamma encouraged me to believe that I owed my existence to your—your noble conduct. But of course I found out at last that there was no saving of life at all (I wish there had been), because already two boats were putting off when you came to my help.

He looked puzzled.

'Ah! she said, 'you do not remember. Certainly it would be most absurd for me to suppose that you could recollect helping a little girl from a rock, in the middle of the rising tide.'

He started and took her hand.

'Is it possible that the delightfully grateful little girl of seven years since has grown into so lovely a woman?'

'Oh, I look older than I am—I am only 17, while you look younger than I know you to be; although mamma' has told me that when you were very young you appeared quite a man.'

He started, and then said, suddenly, 'What is your mamma's name?'

'She is Mrs. Harre.'

Immediately his aspect changed to one of disappointment.

'So you remember me now? Do you also recall how I asked you to tell me your name, and how you gave me your card? That is how mamma came to identify you, Mr. Hessitone. You see I have your name quite familiarly at the end of my tongue. But there was another circumstance which made mamma certain, and that was when she asked me if I had noticed any scar on your face, and I told her that as I was clinging to you, I saw a little, deep cut over your left eye; and then mamma was quite certain, and—will you believe it?—mamma had tears in her eyes, and said she would rather have you save me from danger than any other man in the world.'

'But I was of slight use, Miss Harre. I saw a little girl at Newport, who had been caught by a fast tide, where she was busy watching some crabs in a pool. I waded to her—it was not up to my shoulders—and brought her back to the beach. That was all—except that she gave me a kiss, and I gave her a card.'

'You never answered mamma's letter, in which she thanked you."

'I did not receive one,' he replied softly.

'Indeed! How glad she will be to hear that; for she always thought you had never forgiven her. In whatever way could mamma have injured you, dear Mr. Hessitone—for she is one of the gentlest of creatures, and she has often said that your character was a rare one?'

'But pardon my curiosity, if I ask you where I met your mamma, Miss Harre?'

'My name is not Harre, Mr. Hessitone, though mamma's is, I am Bertha Ollyfant.'

'Ah, your mother's name is Bertha, is it not?'

'Yes; I was named after her. But you have turned pale and you are trembling! Shall I call to one of the gentlemen?'

'No, no, no! Is your mother quite well?',

'Quite. She will be so glad to know I have met you! I have often spoken of you to her, having noticed how glad she was to hear your name. I suppose she liked you when you were a boy?'

'Yes,' he said, 'she liked me a little when I was a boy, though at the time I looked manly enough, and, I dare say, took all the advantages boys will take when nature allows them to fancy themselves men. But how is it that you are named Ollyfant, and that she is now named Harre!'

'Poor mamma! Papa died when I was two years old, and leaving her poor. But you have started again! Is it because you hear that mamma was poor? Ah, I suppose as a boy she was very kind to you, and that you are grateful enough to be sorry that she has suffered so much!'

'Yes,' he answered, observing her with a touching look of pity; 'that is just it.'

'I think she must have married for my sake, because she has always seemed a little afraid of Mr. Harre.'

'Is he an unpleasant man!'

'No; but he is a descendant from one of the French Huguenot families, and our house is very grave and solemn. We keep fast on the eve of St. Bartholomew, go to the Huguenot chapel on the day of Blood, as his friends call it, and prayers and grace are always said in quaint old French.'

'Indeed!' he murmured. 'But that is rather a sad life for you, Miss Ollyfant, is it not?'

'No; Mr. Harre is very kind—but he remembers how his ancestors suffered. You will come and see him, will you not? I am sure you will get on capitally, for Miss Craves and you are friends—why, you are positively blushing again, Mr. Hessitone!—and she and papa are fast and firm in their friendship, and though they scarcely think alike upon one question. Ah! and here she and Mrs. Haynes come!'

Miss Craves looked a little grim, as she said, 'You and Bertie appear to be getting on capitally.'

'Cousin Hessitone,' said Mrs. Haynes, 'you must not be angry with our little girl, if only for her mother's sake, because she has been prattling. She is not in society, and scarcely knows its rules.'

Hessitone found himself oddly resenting in his heart this attack upon his young questioner, as he replied, 'We are old friends; at least I am an old friend of hers; and she has invited me to call upon her mother and her father-in-law, and I am going to do so.'

These simple words completely routed all surmises on the two ladies' part, and simplified matters exceedingly.

Miss Craves went more glum, while Mrs. Haynes looked very sympathetically at her daughter Grace, and kissed her with much emotion when that young lady (who had watched the couple through the long agony of a valse) burst into tears.

Within an hour Hessitone attempted to remember a quadrille, after watching the figures through a couple of dances—of course, with dashing Bertie Ollyfant for a partner; and he acquitted himself not at all badly.

That night, as he walked home, after showing Bertie in the hall, and accompanying the jobbed brougham, which Miss Craves displayed for the occasion—poor spinster! she was left cruelly and unfairly in the background—that night, be it said, as Philip Hessitone walked home, he found the air fresher than usual, and his step lighter.

'After all,' he thought, 'I am not even a middle-aged man yet."

Home reached, he did not go to bed, but sat thinking—thinking and turning matters over in his own mind.

'Harry Esmond, best of gentlemen,' he mused, 'married the mother when the daughter jilted him; perhaps, in my case, the mother having been wise enough to laugh at a boy, the daughter will—Bah! what a vain old fool I am. No doubt she has got a sweetheart—aye, even a round dozen.'

'But, nevertheless, he thought on the subject till this heart throbbed, while he whispered to himself. 'If she could love me.'

He called upon Mrs. Harre the following day. He somewhat dreaded the interview, but she placed him at his ease directly.

'I should have known you in a moment,' Philip,' she said familiarly, although it is eighteen years since we met. Let me see, you had not yet gone to the university. You are about 36, and I am quite an old woman—in fact, past 50.'

By which amiable and well-managed little speech, the kind lady meant to say: 'See how wise and merciful I was when I laughed at your love! To-day I am an old woman, while you may still pass for a young man! See what you have been saved!

And it was at this moment that the memory of the old love changed to a new shape and his new love dominated him. Yet even at that moment, he was dazzled and confused by the strangeness of his position. He had been rejected because he was too young, and now he might be repulsed because he was too old.

Just then Bertha entered the room, saluted him, and sitting down by her mother, he saw them side by side, and his memory and his new experience played strange havoc in his brain and heart.

'Stay with us the day, Philip, if you will,' said the lady. 'We are quite out of society here. We do not even dress for dinner, and Mr. Harre has expressed a desire to make your acquaintance. He has heard of you, and, I believe, admires something scientific you have done.'

He accepted the friendly offer, and in ten minutes he found himself at home, after the rare manner of those homes where few are admitted to break the calm of seclusion, are so treated that they never wish to go away again, except for the convenience and freedom of their hosts.

The lady of that primitive home being called away to family duties, the task of entertaining Philip fell upon Bertie.

Utterly unsophisticated, and having lived among wise persons all her life, she found her position by no means an awkward one. On the contrary, she was delighted; and quite ignoring all sense of their short acquaintance, she threw herself, heart and soul, into the pleasant task of showing him her father-in-law's house and grounds, the labratory, his puritanical library and his various scientific contrivances.

'And you love him very much, Bertie?'

'Ye-es,' she said honestly enough; 'I love him, but I am a little afraid of him, because he thinks Puritan blood the best in the world, and, therefore, he cannot think me as good as his own children—not that he lets me see he thinks this, but I know it must be so.'

'You must feel dull in this place,' he said.

The little fingers were busy with the buttons of his coat, as she answered, 'I dare say it is very ungrateful and stupid on my part, Philip, but how can I help it, if I must be gay and happy? When Mr. Harre talks of the massacre of 300 years since, I look at the roses and think how they have bloomed 300 times since then, and I cannot help fancying that it would be better to forget all about that wickedness.'

'But, Bertie'—by this time he found himself growing to use the diminutive of her Christian name with complete familiarity, for it is astonishing how fast we sometimes mentally travel—'but, Bertie, memory sometimes is a very delightful quality.'

'Yes,' she said, 'when the the thing remembered is delightful.'

'Suddenly, growing hot all over, he made up his mind and he said' 'And would you feel like an intruder in my house, Bertie?'

She shook her head.

'No,' she said.

And do you think in time—a little time that you could love me?'

He said afterward he was so afraid of losing her, that he was greedy to speak.

She looked up in amazement.

'Why, I have loved you all my life!'

'All your life, Bertie?'

'Yes; mamma taught me to pray for you as soon as I could speak; and it seemed quite natural that you should save me when I was on the rock. When mamma wrote and you did not come to see us, I cried dreadfully, and so did mamma; and, Philip, I think if you went away and did not see us again, that I should never, never love any one else.'

'Alone—all your life? Heaven forbid!' he said.

'But you have lived all alone since you were a man!'

'And I have been very desolate sometimes.'

'And I dare say I shall when you go away.'

'But am I to go away?'

'Will you stop?' she asked.

There was a great, eager light in her innocent eyes as she asked the question.

Then—then she was once more lifted in his arms.

Ah! but not to be set down on the shore of life and left with an address card..

Bertie has never learned the true solution of her mother's early association of Bertie's life with Philip Hessitone.

But Bertie is very happy; and, as the result of her happiness, she has become one of the most desperate match-makers in the world. Therefore, I hope you may meet her, and, above all, trust her, for her instinct teaches her 'who will be happy with who,' and already she counts three capital matches as due to her management.

She is the most desperately-determined woman in the world, and certainly one of the happiest.

Look into the home of a fretful man or woman, and mark the discomfort, the unhappiness, the positive misery, they often cause within its sacred enclosures. Notice a fretful man in his business relations—how disagreeable he makes himself to others, and how much he detracts from his own power to act coolly and wisely. See such a man in the church—what an amount of friction and trouble he causes, where all should work smoothly and quietly. Besides the rasping and discomfort such a person occasions, the example he sets is most pernicious. Children easily catch the manners of their elders, and fretful people have no one to blame but themselves if they have worrisome, teasing, disagreeable children.

AN ENORMOUS CHEESE.—A Canada cheese factory has turned out what is claimed to be the largest cheese ever produced. It weighs seven thousand pounds, is six feet ten inches in diameter and twenty-one feet in circumference, and required the milk of seven thousand cows, weighing thirty-five tons to produce it.

A little boy in a Sunday school put a poser to his teacher. The lady was telling her class how God punished the Egyptians by causing the first-born in each household to be slain. The little boy listened attentively, and at the proper interval mildly inquired: "What would God have done if there had been twins?"

Poetical.

JUST AS GOD LEADS.

Just as God leads me, I would go;
I would not ask to choose my way!
Content with what He will bestow,
Assured he will not let me stray,
So as He leads, my path I make,
And step by step I gladly take,
A child in him confiding.

Just as God leads, I am content;
I rest me calmly in His hands;
That which He has decreed and sent—
That which His will for me commands—
I would that he should all fulfill,
That I should do His gracious will
In living or in dying.

Just as God leads, I all resign;
I trust to my Father's will;
When reason's rays deceptive shine,
His counsel would I yet fulfill,
That which His love ordained as right
Before he brought me to the light
My all to Him resigning.

Just as God leads me, I abide.
In faith, in hope, in suffering true;
His strength is ever by my side—
Can aught my hold on Him undo?
I hold me firm in patience knowing
That God my life is still bestowing
The best in kindness sending.

Just as God leads, I onward go,
Out amid the thorns and briars seen;
God does not yet His guidance show—
But in the end it shall be seen
How, by a loving Father's will,
Faithful and true, He leads me still.

Died in her Boots.

TWO HORSE THIEVES CAUGHT AND KILLED ON THE ARKANSAS—ONE OF THEM FOUND TO BE A YOUNG WOMAN IN DISGUISE.

A lonely spot on the Arkansas river, some few miles from the vicinity of Bates' ranch was the scene of the death of two horse thieves a few days ago. The guilty parties had been tracked for hundreds of miles by a posse, and had met their death bravely, preferring the bullett to a surrender and subsequent imprisonment. A *News* reporter was fortunate enough to meet Attorney General Sampson yesterday afternoon, from whom the particulars of the tragic death of the parties were elicited. The attorney general was on his way home from a desultory tour through Leadville and through Lake county, and while jogging along in a stage coach en route to Buena Vista, was startled with the information that two horse thieves had been followed by a posse from Garland and had met their death in the manner mentioned above.

The subsequent facts as related by Mr. Sampson are about as follows: For several weeks past the good people of Costilla county have been sorely tried and vexed by the depredations of horse thieves, who ran stock off their ranches and managed to elude detection and capture by heading for Leadville and mingling with the throng of people that are crowding into that lively camp. The last theft committed was one of three horses and two mules, and a determined effort was made to follow the thieves up and make an example of them. So a posse of men under the leadership of Deputy Sheriff Dave Withrow, of Costilla county, was organized and took the saddle in pursuit. They struck the trail of the party, and learned that the stolen animals were in possession of two men. Little time was taken for rest or sleep, and the posse pushed on, gaining on the thieves every hour. On the Southern Arkansas the pursuers were reinforced by three more men, who had consented to enlist in the pursuit. About twenty-six miles below Bates' ranch the thieves were sighted, and later in the day were overtaken. They showed fight as the nearest of the pursuers approached, and the younger one of the two thieves unslung a carbine and fired at the posse, without striking any one. Then the other turned loose with a revolver, and following the example of his comrade took aim and discharged two charges from his weapon. The other one in turn had saluted the pursuing party with another shot, but the posse thinking they were in for a sharp fight drew their weapons and returned the shots. At the first fire the younger of the two thieves fell to the ground dead, having been pierced through the neck with a ball from the rifle of one of the party. The other thief was shot in the breast, and throwing down the weapon with which he had determined to sell his life began to groan and writhe from the pain of the wound inflicted. The officer and his men then drew near and found the younger one dead and the other one suffering from a wound that told his hours were numbered. The wounded man was removed to the log store at Buena Vista, where he lived for six hours. During intervals of semi-consciousness he was asked to tell his name and that of his comrade, but stoutly and steadfastly refused, and begged them to kill him and put him out of his misery. After his death the two bodies were taken and laid side by side for burial. In examining the clothing of the two for something by which they could be identified, the posse was amazed to find that the younger one was a woman. She was dressed in a rough, loose suit of men's clothes, with a heavy pair of raw hide boots drawn up, and the pants tucked in the spacious boot legs. Her face in the cold pallor of death showed a complexion that had once been light and rosy, eyes of a fair hazel color, and hair that was light and showed an inclination to be wavy, cut short and concealed by the slouch hat that she wore. She was about twenty-two years of age, with a figure that, though small, gave evidence of having been robust and hardy. Her companion was a man about thirty years of age, thick set, and inclined to be heavy, but rather prepossessing. He was about five feet eight inches in height, with a dark complexion, features that denoted determination and a resolute eye. There was no inquest held over the bodies. The posse formed at Garland for pursuit was transformed into a burial corps, and the two bodies were buried side by side near the spot where they had met their death. The property was taken charge of and fully identified as that stolen from Garland only a few days previous. No one seems to know who the ill-fated couple were.

The resolution of the man to refuse to impart his name, or that of his companion, was rigidly adhered to until his death. The party were evidently making for Leadville, where the property was to have been disposed of. It is believed that the horses captured belong to a man named Humphrey, at Canyon City. The relation of the two parties killed is only a matter of surmise. It is evident that the woman was not his daughter, but may have been his wife. The facts as given above were made known to the authorities at Garland on the return of Deputy Sheriff Withrow and his men.—*Denver News.*

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 2, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Delegate Election, August 10th.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.

One year ago to-day (the 23d instant) the battle of the Round House, at Pittsburg, was fought. It was Republican capital in the Round House fighting against Democratic labor in the streets.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

We are surprised to find the above statement in so staunch a Democratic sheet as the *Watchman*. It is a statement not based upon fact, and which the Democratic party cannot afford to allow to go unrefuted. What the object of the *Watchman* can be in making such an assertion we cannot understand. The difficulties of last summer originated in a strike of railroad employees. If there had been nothing more, there would have been no violence nor loss of property, any further than was occasioned by the detention of trains Nor would there have been any necessity for calling out troops to maintain peace. Incendiarism and violence were not the work of the striking railroaders, but of the idle and the lawless, the dregs of society, who seized the opportunity to plunder and destroy propperty under cover of the strike. We understand it to be the settled fact that such was the case. The Pittsburg riot, then, was the work of a mob, which got beyond the control of the strikers who themselves would have prevented it if possible. To say that the violence of a lawless mob was a contest between labor and capital is absurd, and the assertion that the men in the round house who went out in pursuance of an order to do their duty represented republican capital, while the wild and blood-thirsty rioters in the streets represented Democratic labor, is an insult to the party of law and order whose doctrines are the only safeguard of the people.

The Campaign.

The political campaign in our State will not be fairly opened until the heated term is over. So far everything looks favorable for the Democrats. We seek a verdict from the reason of the people; we do not appeal to their passions—we leave that for our adversaries to do. The calmer and cooler our fellow citizens view the situation the more likely they will be to support sound Democratic measures, and vote for an honest, capable candidate, like Mr. Dill, for Governor. The recent astounding developments of Republican frauds in our State and National affairs, must affect popular opinion and make a decided change of votes in our favor. The Republican party best succeeds in a season of fierce excitement, in unsettled times, when a spirit of absorbing partisanship prevails. Then even great peculations from the public funds pass unnoticed, but in quieter, in more reasonable, and in more peaceful periods, corruption becomes apparent.

It is useless for the Republicans to assert that great frauds have not been perpetrated by them in every department of the Government. They have kept themselves in power only by the lavish expenditure of millions of dollars which they have been stealing from the toiling tax-payers. This money has been making for them votes, many of them illegal votes, and it has been owing to its use that the elections in the past eighteen years have in many localities gone against us. Our present debt is mainly attributable to the gigantic villainies of the Republican party. In our State Legislature and the National Congress bills providing for the shameful disbursement of great sums of money have been rushed through by Republican majorities until the very perpetuity of our free institutions are seriously imperiled. One would suppose that such a damning political record would make the guilty leaders of the Republican party hide their heads with shame, or abscond to some foreign country. But this is not the case; so bold have these infamous scoundrels become that they even name Grant as deserving re-election to the Presidency, a man whose administration of our Government was noted for its villainy, stupidity, favoritism, and reckless paying out, for bad purposes, the public money. Grant and his confederates have the temerity, strange as it may appear, to ask again from our people those high trusts which they never failed to betray, and the care of that treasury which they never failed to immensely rob. We shall indeed be greatly disappointed if an indignant people do not this Fall, in the Keystone State, give their verdict against this movement by such a majority for the Democratic State ticket as shall be emphatic and overwhelming.—*York Gazette.*

The Return of Grant.

The return of General Grant to the land which he saved, and which is panting to be preserved, will be a great event in history. He will circumnavigate the globe and approach next spring from the Occident. He will plant his foot in San Francisco. The landing of Napoleon at Cannes, after his return from Elba, was but a paltry circumstance compared with the pageant which San Francisco will witness upon this occasion. All the old ex-office holders of the Grant regime will be there. Colfax will be there and Robeson and Babcock, and Belknap, and all the crooked whisky gang. Then there will will be a triumphant ride across the continent in a magnificent train of palace cars, to be provided by Jay Gould. Care will be taken to have a reasonable amount of disorder going on in the country, so that on every hand Grant, the friend and associate of kings emperors, and potentates, will be hailed as the protector of American liberty. It will be worth living to see.—*Pottsville Chronicle.*

The extension of the Sunbury & Hazleton Railroad from Catawissa bridge to Wilkes-Barre, will no doubt be completed in due time. The distance is thirty-six miles, and the line is of the most favorable character as regards location and economy in structure. It will be laid with steel rails, and cannot fail to become a paying road, as it reaches the heart of the Wyoming coal region with easy grades and no curves less than six hundred feet radius.—*Sunbury American.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., July 29, 1878.

Aside from Sherman's correspondence, elsewhere alluded to in this letter, there has been nothing of interest developed before the Potter Committee at Atlantic City. Garfield, Hale, Kelley and other radical statesmen testified to the exceedingly virtuous manner in which they conducted themselves while in New Orleans, after the election of 1876. Hon. Mr. Sypher, a radical member of Congress for two terms from Louisiana testified to seeing the original Sherman letter, promising protection and advancement to two men if they continued in their efforts to falsify the vote of Louisiana. He saw the letter several times, was familiar with Sherman's handwriting, and had no doubt the letter was genuine. More importance is attached to the proceedings of the sub-committee at New Orleans, before which Major Burke, the accredited agent of Gov. Nicholls from November, 1876, to March 4, 1877, gave a history of his acts. He furnished to the sub-committee the telegrams which passed between himself and his principal. In them it is shown that the special friends of Mr. Hayes—Matthews, Foster, Sherman and Dennison—pledged Hayes, if inaugurated, to the removal of troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. The dispatches also show that Hayes, before he was declared elected and while the contest was going on in Congress, approved the promises of his friends and also agreed to an arrangement by which two Democratic Senators should be secured from Louisiana. To Stanley Matthews as a complete letter writer must be added Messrs. Hayes and Sherman. Their correspondence while the latter was in New Orleans manipulating Louisiana's vote, and the former was in Ohio preparing to accept a stolen office, was not as voluminous as Matthews', but it was full of substance. Says Sherman, in effect: "We have honestly got to steal more than we thought in order to save the electoral vote of Louisiana. Shall we do it?" Says Mr. Hayes, in effect: "I ought to have forty electoral votes in the South. Go ahead. Keep your consciences clear and yourselves unspotted from the world." There are more words than this, but all save this is mere words. All the hypocrites pictured by Dickens, if turned into one special hypocrite, could not approach either of these men.

The first appearance of violence in connecsection with labor in this District was on Friday last, when men employed by the contractors for excavating and grading for the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and printing, were driven from their work. The contractors, it was said, were giving but 72 cents a day; and indignant unemployed laborers interfered to prevent a continuance of the work at that price. The trouble recommenced Saturday morning. However, by "sharp, short and decisive" action on the part of the police authorities the rioters were quickly and effectually subdued. Three men were more or less injured. No further trouble is expected.

On the general subject of "Civil Service Reform" the Washington correspondent has little to say. Except in occasional interviews with Mr. Hayes the subject is not mentioned here. The oldfashioned assessments are made, the clerks who refuse to pay are dismissed, and the machine runs exactly as it did under Zach Chandler. I say exactly, but there is, of course, this difference: Zach said openly to the Government employee that he must contribute a certain per cent of his pay for political purposes or he must go. It is now said that his refusal to pay will not endanger his place. But if he is verdant enough to believe and act on this, off goes his head. The most efficient clerk in the 6th Auditor's Office was beheaded the other day under these precise circumstances. Since his decapitation others have come forward with an alacrity that shows they only need one such hint.

Capt. Eads' reply in the New York *Tribune* to the attack made on him by a St. Louis paper clears him in the esteem of all those who appreciate his great work at the mouth of the Mississippi. Men of his prominence cannot avoid making unscrupulous enemies. But their charges must be specific before they are believed at the expense of a national benefactor.

SEMINOLE.

Greenback Labor Fallacies.

The voters in this country who incline to support the greenback-labor party do so on these grounds:—They see that industry and trade are prostrate; they would like to see the country once more on the high wave of prosperity; they have been told that a severe and pinching contraction of the currency caused the collapse of 1873 and the prostration which followed; and they believe that, in some way, they know not how, a new and great inflation of the currency would give us a new period of good times.

Now, if they were right in their conclusions and belief, we should agree with them and support the greenback-labor party. If they are wrong, however, they are in the position of a physician who, when called in to treat a very serious case of disease, should mistake its nature and give the wrong remedies. He would injure the patient and not help him. Where the sick man is a big country like this it becomes a grave matter to offer prescriptions, and we have at least a right to require that the doctor who presses his medicine upon us shall understand the disease.

I. Now, it is a greenback-labor fallacy to assert that a great contraction of the currency has caused the collapse and hard times. There has been, in fact, no such great contraction. Official statistics show that the amount of paper money out, exclusive of interest bearing notes, which cannot properly be counted, because they very rapidly disappeared from circulation, was greatest in 1874, after the panic and collapse of 1873; that therefore, the greatest amount of paper money in circulation did not prevent or cure a collapse or panic, but, as we hold, was one of its main causes. The total paper circulation, exclusive of interest bearing notes, was in 1870, $698,000,000; in 1871, $716,000,000; in 1872, $737,000,000; in 1873, the year when the panic and depression began, $749,000,000; in 1874, $783,000,000; in 1875, $773,000,000. In 1878, the present year, when for the first time there are real signs of an industrial revival—slow, but apparently sure—and on a sound basis, the circulation is within a few millions of the year 1870 ($688,000,000), and when the honest greenback-labor man looks back with a sigh to the good times of 1870, he should understand that the country has now substantially the same amount of circulating medium as then; and when he is told by some quack like Ewing or Cary that what is needed is more currency, he ought to reply by pointing to the fact that it was precisely when the greenbacks were most abundant that the big panic broke. But he ought to add, for the information of the quacks who are misleading him, that while the currency is now nearly at the same volume as in the prosperous year 1870, its value, reckoned in gold, has greatly appreciated, and if we count in gold there was but $599,000,000 worth of paper in circulation in 1870, against $684,000,000 worth in the present year.

II. It is another greenback fallacy that the country is poor. If it were really poor, surely no one will be so absurd as to say that printing a great quantity of paper promises could make it rich. It is not the amount of notes a farmer or merchant has out which makes him a rich man, but the amount of grain or cattle or merchandise he owns, and the country is in this respect like an individual. In fact, however, the country is not poor. It has had a succession of great crops; it produces, as official statistics show, more cotton and woolen goods, more iron, more coal, more products of all kinds this year than in 1870, which was the year of model prosperity to which the greenback-labor man always refers. In fact, the American people are so ingenious and industrious that, in many and perhaps most branches of industry, they produce more than they can themselves use. But "prices are low" is the general complaint; and so they are, to the great comfort of everybody who consumes. Prices, however, are lower than they ought to be; and for the reason that the greenback-labor people have persistently opposed the repeal of laws which, while they exist, prevent us from selling abroad what we cannot use ourselves. Prices are lower in China than here and for the reason that China carries out even more vigorously than we the policy falsely called "protection." China is the model protectionist country of the world, and the Chinese laboring people are happy if they earn five cents by a day's work. Our New York Greenback-Labor Convention demanded in its platform the other day a prohibitive tariff, which is what China has had for centuries—that is to say, they complain that wages and prices are too low, and therefore demand legislation which will, as all experience proves, lower them still more.

III. It is a greenback-labor fallacy that irredeemable paper and plenty of it is good for the workingmen. On this head the history of the years 1863 to 1875 ought to be enough to warn the workingmen. Citizen Schwab summed up that experience so well the other day that we cannot do better than repeat what he said. A new inflation of the currency would give the speculators a new chance, perhaps; it would make the fortunes of merchants with stocks of goods on hand, but it would raise prices faster than it would raise wages, and thus impoverish and not benefit the workingmen. Mr. Schwab said: "The most the national-labor-greenback party can do is to help the middle classes of society, to bring back for a few years the hollow prosperity of the war times by flooding the country with paper money and giving these classes I refer to a chance to speculate and make fortunes quickly. The working people would not be benefited. Everything they eat and wear would go up, and their wages would go up, but not as high as their expenses. Badly off as they are now they might be worse off then. Though it might give them a few years of higher wages but always higher prices, the reaction would leave them worse off than ever."

IV. A correspondent, who is evidently a greenback-labor man, writes us:—"In a recent visit to Massachusetts—Fall River, Lynn, Essex county and Boston—I find that the laboring people who are living on starvation wages; the small dealers and shopkeepers who see the accumulations of years melting away before the dry rot; the real estate men who owe mortgages on dead property—all, all are in favor of the 'Ohio idea,' or the expansion of the currency. 'Give us another chance to make money; give us a few years of prosperity, even if it be followed by another collapse. Things cannot be much worse than they are now. We have tried the experiment of forced resumption long enough.' That is the way they talk down there, and that is the way they will vote."

It is a fond and foolish saying with drunkards, when they waken up with a headache, that, 'a hair of the dog that bit you is the best medicine.' But here are people who think they had better eat the whole dog. The laboring people, the small shopkeepers, speak out of ignorance, and repeat what has been told them. But our correspondent mentions one class who undoubtedly are very influential, not in Massachusetts only, but in all the other States, in urging a new inflation. These are the real estate men who owe mortgages on dead property. These are the men who are everywhere the leaders in the new inflation movement. Let an honest greenback-labor farmer or workingman ask the leader of his party, be it General Ewing, or General Cary, or Mr. Shupe, or whoever he may be, whether he is not in debt for real estate, and he will get but one honest answer, 'Yes.' In the last Congress this was so notorious that it became a joke when any Representative was especially zealous for an inflation of the currency to ask him how much real estate he held; and Senator Jones of Nevada, who was one of the foremost leaders of the inflation movement, did not even conceal the fact that one of the main objects of those acting with him was to make a market for real estate. But surely it is not to the interest of the mass of working men that real estate shall bear a high price. That means to them exorbitant rents; it means that their families shall be stuffed into mean tenements; it means that they shall pay speculators high prices for the little village lots they ought to own. 'Cheap lands' has always and rightly been the cry of the workingmen of this country, yet they are allowing themselves to be deceived into a policy which has for its chief object to raise the price of real estate.

V. But even the real estate speculators deceive themselves. A new inflation will not help them. Inflation will not inflate. The balloon burst in 1873; it will hold no new gas. The panic of 1873 and the succeeding depression came about not by contraction, because paper money was then most abundant, as we have shown; it came about because of over speculation, over trading and the deep alarm which seized prudent men everywhere as they saw wither we were drifting. Public confidence received a great shock; the men who had anything buttoned up their pockets and the men who had nothing but debts failed. Lately confidence had begun slowly to revive; but a new inflation would only send us back into the distress of 1873-4. It is because we have got near to a specie basis that men are beginning to venture timidly on new enterprises. It is because confidence is shocked at these greenback labor demands for a new inflation that times remain hard. There is no hope of better times for the workingmen or even for the speculators, until resumption is accomplished and the inflation movement is finally defeated.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Repelling the assertion of Mr. Gladstone that the Turkish convention was an insane convention, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Mr. Gladstone as a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination.

A Philadelphia Chinaman swindled some of his compatriots out of $700, and then sailed for the land of his birth. Gentlemen, who said the Chinaman was not capable of becoming an American bank president?—*Phila. Chronicle.*

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, says the nationals are playing in the hands of Grant.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, July 17, 1878.

THE FRENCH MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT. AN ICE MANUFACTURING MACHINE. A FRENCH FAMILY GROUP FROM THE COUNTRY. AMERICAN POPCORN. "SWEET AS HIS NATIVE SONG TO EXILES EARS," GILT JEWELRY. DIAMOND CUTTING. THE FOLLY AS SHOWN IN A CORK CASTLE. PRINTING AND ENGRAVING PROCESSES, FROM WOODCUTS TO CHROMOS. INFERIORITY OF FRENCH PAPERS.

No part of the French mechanical department presents a finer effect than where a number of immense machines, from the celebrated Cail manufactory, rise more than half way to the high roof of the hall. I will not attempt to describe these giants of iron and steel, but only note peculiar and picturesque effects produced by the grouping of so many vast pieces of machinery. A refrigerating apparatus attracts much attention, the whole process of artificial ice making is before the eyes of the observer. Large blocks of very dense clear ice are constantly turned out. It is interesting to observe the *naif* wonder of the simple country people on a visit to the Exhibition when they witness this miracle of science; they can scarcely believe their eyes as the congealed masses are laid out on slabs of cork. There are just now many visitors from the rural provinces of France, who are, quite as interesting as the exhibits they have come to look at. I observed one family in particular standing for a long while before the freezing machine. They were quite a study in themselves; the head of the house was attired in a suit of a cut that might have been fashionable fifty years ago, which the village tailor's art had made a curiosity of wrinkles and creases, of looseness where it should have been tight, and of tightness where it should have been loose. His two sons, one a stalwart young man, the other an awkward angular peasant wore clothes that were quite the counterpart of those of their worthy progenitor, their semblance leading one to suppose that their local tailor had strong conservative views, and had trained his shears to preserve the cut that was all the style in his youth, with a lofty disregard for the changes of the fickle fashion, had gone on turning out redingotes of the style of Charles IX for three generations of peasantry. The female members of the party displayed their picturesque local costume—a high linen cap, bedecked with gay ribbons; a woolen dress of quaintly simple fashion, and a pretty apron, evidently meant for show and not for use. Thus attired, they looked as fresh and pleasing, as the men appeared ridiculous. They were amazed at the sight of the artificial ice, and watched the frozen blocks as they come out of the machine, leaning over the railings to lay their fingers upon them, doubting their eyes until an additional sense had clinched the argument, and convinced them that there was real ice in the middle of summer.

What is that distant sign that has just caught our eye? American popcorn. The sight of it makes the mouth water just as the "star spangled banner," played by Gilmore's band, on the fourth of July, made our eyes slop over. We must pay a visit, for the sake of "Old lang Syne," to the article, which, with chewing gum, every American remembers to have been the staple nourishment of his school boy days. How inpatriotic we become when the Atlantic ocean is between us and home. We denounce our institutions and public men before we have been abroad, but become devout worshipers of almost every thing American when we have had oportunity to compare them with things on this side. I have known Americans so patriotic as to take a drink in Paris for no better reason than that the saloon, kept most probably by an Englishman, had on it the sign "American Bar." The American popcorn machine is actively turning out large round balls of the compound, and a lively sale is carried on, most of the people who gather round being curious to sample it, but popcorn, as manufactured at the Exhibition, seems to be more sticky and less savory than the popcorn we used to smuggle into school and nibble at stolen intervals.

Let us approach and see what this dense crowd is looking at. It is an exhibit of the manufacture of plate gilt jewelry. The whole process is going on under the eye of the visitor, and a large quantity of pretty bogus trinkets are made and sold. Further on under a glass case is a most elaborate model of a castle executed entirely in cork. Every detail of architecture is finished with surprising care, rendering this work of patience and folly quite artistic in its character. Some idle individual devoted nine years to the task, longer time than Gustave Dore required to illustrate five great works, and cover miles of canvas. In this section the process of diamond cutting may be witnessed, and a slow laborous process it is. The lapidaries at work on the precious stones appear to be sitting in a large open pavillion, but, on closer inspection, you will find that thick plate glass entirely separates them and the diamonds from the spectator.

Every printing and engraving process may be seen in the French or other mechanical departments. Chromos. wood cuts, steel, and copper plate pictures, lithographs, zincographs, copies from Edison's electric pen, and from the American type writer, are all made in the presence of the visitor. Several Paris papers have presses at the Exhibition which continually stride off specimen sheets for distribution to the public. But no journal published in Paris can compare in quality of paper, and beauty of typography, with the papers on our side the water.

C. A. S.

Newgate Prison, which, the cable says, is to be demolished, has been the scene of great suffering, injustice and folly during the eight centuries since the gate of the city, near which it stood, was new enough to give the prison a name. It has been frequently rebuilt. At first it was simply a tower or appendage to the gate which stretched across the west end of Newgate street. It was "restored" and enlarged by Wren, in 1672, after the great fire. The present structure was designed in 1770, by George Dance, R. A., but was burned to a mere shell by the Lord George Gordon rioters in 1780, and was not repaired and completed until 1782. About twenty years ago it was again remodeled. Newgate was the scene of many brutal executions during past centuries. It was the debtors' prison, where innocent but unfortunate men were deprived of the opportunity of earning a livelihood for themselves or their families; it was a university of crime where all classes of offenders were congregated together, debasing each other and plotting new schemes of crime. Occasionally Newgate took revenge upon the community that maintained it, by breeding plagues and pestilences. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was confined there in 1672, for street preaching. The poets Wither and Sackville, Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe, and many celebrated political writers, have been imprisoned in Newgate. Jack Sheppard twice escaped from its cells; Rev. Dr. Dodd, the forger, preached in its chapel his own funeral sermon, just before he was executed; Lord George Gordon died there, of gaol distemper, though nursed by a Philadelphian—a reporter of the First Congress, who was imprisoned for publishing in England some of the American political pamphlets of the day. There is abundant history connected with the prison, but except within the last half or quarter of a century, it has been a moral and physical plague spot, and even antiquarians will not grumble much when it has been razed to the ground.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
J. M. C. RANCK, *Scott township.*
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL, *of Orangeville.*
C. B. BROCKWAY, *of Bloomsburg.*

FOR STATE SENATOR,
E. J. McHENRY, *Fishingcreek township.*
WARREN J. BUCKALEW, *of Bloomsburg.*

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN, *Main township.*
B. FRANK ZARR, *of Bloomsburg.*
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE, *Catawissa.*
T. J. VANDERSLICE, *of Bloomsburg.*

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM, *of Bloomsburg.*
DR. J. R. EVANS, *Bloomsburg.*
JESSE COLEMAN, *of Bloomsburg.*
JAMES B. HARMAN, *Orangeville.*
I. K. MILLER, *Bloomsburg.*
J. H. MAIZE, *Bloomsburg.*

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. STERNER, *Bloomsburg.*
MICHAEL F. EYERLY, *of Bloomsburg.*
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, *of Bloomsburg.*
JOHN S. MANN, *Centre township.*
H. J. DIETTERICH, *Centre township.*

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER, *Centre township.*
DAVID YOST, *Fishingcreek township.*
FREDERICK HAGENBUCH, *Centre township.*
ISAIAH BOWER, *Berwick.*

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MENSINGER, *Main Township.*
JOSEPH HARTZEL, *of Main township.*
MOSES SCHLICHER, *Beaver Township.*
PETER HIPPENSTEEL, *Mt. Pleasant township.*
NATHAN DRIESBACH, *Fishingcreek township.*
S. W. McHENRY, *of Jackson.*
CHARLES REICHART, *Beaver township.*
THOMAS GERAGHTY, *of Centralia.*
JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH, *of Centre township,*
STEPHEN POHE, *Centre township.*

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—(Father.)

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for manyyears in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of dyspepsia areloss of appetitewind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach, and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free by sending three cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

Removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine, head and and all passing alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape Seat, pin and stomach worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. It never fails; or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it, and try it.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know. aug. 2-2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE
at the
WAGON MANUFACTORY LIGHT STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:

12,000 feet of dry Oak Plank, 2,500 feet of Ash Plank, 3,000 feet of dry Poplar and Lynn, 2,500 split dry spokes, superior article, 2,500 feet Hickory Plank, 300 Hickory Axles, all sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

1 Combination Platform Wagon, 3 NEW BUGGIES, Two second-hand Top Buggies, Buggy Boxes, Platform Wagon Boxes and Iron axles, Springs, a lot of Yellow Pine Boards, White Pine Boards, Bass and White wood Boards, hard Poplar Boards, Several set of Sawed Fellies, bent rim, various sizes, Wagon Hubs, from 10 inches in diameter down, double crook Poles and Shafts for buggies and Carriages, Two set of Single Harness, ONE COLT, wheelbarrow, Cutting Box, one good Truck Wagon.

Two sets of Blacksmith Tools, one set of Wagonmaker Tools, Hub-augers, saws, planes, augers, bits, braces, wheels, stones and irons, patterns, PAINT SHOP FIXTURES, and other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

T. McDOWELL,
Ex'r. of J. McDowell, dec'd.

aug. 2, '78-3w

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2th day of Sept. next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 2th day of Sept. with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 31th day {L. S.} of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and in the one hundred and secondyear of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, July 31—tc — JOHN. W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 2d day of Sept., 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Henry Kingsbury late of Benton township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, aug. 2, 1878. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 2d day of Sept., 1878, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. The second and final account of G. W. Correll and Wm. H. Weaver, Executors of George Weaver, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
2. The account of Richard H. Aten, Administrator with the will annexed of Francis Mall, late of Main township, deceased.
3. The first and final account of N. B. Creasy, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of John Fedder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
4. The account of the Administration of Daniel Pealer, deceased, Administrator de bonis non of Ira Pealer, deceased, and of the Administration of Hiram Pealer, Administrator de bonis non of Ira Pealer, deceased and Administrator of Daniel Pealer, deceased, filed by Hiram Pealer.
5. The final account of Lewis Yetter, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Shuman, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Peter Swank, Administrator of Sarah Hartzel, late of Locust township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of Wm. Kreamer, de bonis non of the estate of Mary A. Greenwich, late of Scott township, deceased.
8. The account of Kate Whitmoyer and Charles M. Low, Administrators of Andrew Whitmoyer, late of Pine township, deceased.
9. The account of George Moore, Guardian of the persons and estates of Rachel Roberts and John W. Roberts, minor children of Wm. W. Roberts, deceased.
10. Second and final account of S. H. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Eyer, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
11. First and final account of John A. Funston, Executor of the estate of John Allen, late of Madison township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of Eli Jones, Administrator of Edmund Crawford, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, aug 2, 1878. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC HAGENBUCH, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Isaac Hagenbuch late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William Hagenbuch of same township. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

WILLIAM HAGENBUCH, Executor. Orangeville P. O

aug. 1, '78-6w*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ADAM BELLES, DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Adam Belles, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned Executors to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Executors without delay.

JOHN BELLES,
ANDREW J. BELLES,
Executors.

aug. 2, '78-6w*

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, on the third day of September next for confirmation and will be confirmed after four days unless exceptions be filed within that time.

The first and partial account of John W. Evans, Assignee of Abraham Miller.

The first account of C. B. Jackson, committee of Stephen Thomas, a lunatic.

B. FRANK ZARR, Proth'y.

aug. 2, '78-tc

NOW READY! THE GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF STANLEY AND OTHER AFRICAN EXPLORERS. A full history of his explorations in Africa and marvellous journey down the Congo. The public are eagerly awaiting this book. It is of matchless interest, richly illustrated, low priced, and will sell without a parallel. For full description and terms, address HUBBARD BROS. Pubs., 733, Sansom street, Phila. AGENTS WANTED

aug. 2, '78-5w

Sanford's Jamaica Ginger. The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice Aromatic and French Brandy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Want of Tone and Activity in the Stomach and Bowels, and avoiding the dangers of Change of Water, Food and Climate. Ask for SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

aug. 2, '78-4w d

FRECKLINE. GEO. A. KELLOGG, Prop'r, 6 Church st., N. Y. is a Scientific Remedy, being the result of years of study by a prominent Physician, and having been used in his own practice a long while before being given to the public. It is the great FRECKLE REMOVER and complexion beautifyer. Nothing like it has ever before been offered. IT DOES THE WORK LIKE MAGIC and is PERFECTLY HARMLESS—leaving the SKIN LIKE VELVET, and the COMPLEXION AS CLEAR AS CRYSTAL. 50 Cts. per bottle. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

aug. 2, '78-4w

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1878.

The following real estate situate in Scott township in the town of Espy, Columbia county Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by Second street, on the east by lot of Widow Greenwalt, on the south by an alley, and on the west by lot of Lemuel Mood, containing about one-third of an acre, whereon is erected a dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Tremley.

KNORR, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in East Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake corner of lot of John Coleman and Seventh street, thence along said street eastwardly three hundred and ten feet more or less to Strawberry alley, thence along said alley northwardly two hundred and fifty feet more or less to a street alongside of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, thence along said street westwardly three hundred feet more or less to lot of John Coleman aforesaid, thence along said lot south-eastwardly two hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning on which are erected a Planing Mill, with dry house, office, warehouse, sheds, engine, machinery, fixtures, and the appurtenances, being the planing mill property of the Bloomsburg Lumber Company.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of C. Rittenbender, W. S. Conner, George Fenstermacher and William Saunders.

BARKLEY, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

One other tract of land situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by —— Mochlaberger, on the east by George Bloss, south by the same, west by William Howell and John Bloss and others, containing thirty-eight acres and one hundred and fifty perches, whereon are erected a frame house and frame barn, and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of James Dyke.

MARR, Attorney. Vend, Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the east by lot of Moracida Lee, on the north by Third street, on the west by lot of C. R. Woodin on the south by Second street, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and stable and other outbuildings, the same being two lots as marked in plan of said borough.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of W. M. Stephens.

JACKSON & SON, Attorneys. Fieri Facias.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, Columbia county described in two pieces, but held and occupied as one bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone corner to land late of Henry Brittain's, thence north eighty-four and one half degrees east eighty perches to a black oak sapling in the county line of Luzerne and Columbia, thence by the same south three degrees, west one hundred and sixty-five perches to land late of Bernard Seybert, thence west forty-four perches to an oak sapling, thence north twenty-eight and one-half degrees west one hundred and two perches to land late of Henry Brittain thence by the same north fifty and one-half degrees east twenty-seven and one-tenth perches to a black oak thence north two degrees east forty-nine perches to place of beginning, containing seventy-five acres and one hundred and eleven perches more or less. The other piece of land adjoining the above is bounded by beginning at a black oak, thence west fifty-two and six-tenth perches to a white oak, thence north two degrees east twenty-two and two-tenth perches to a stone, thence north fifty-three degrees, west eighteen and two-tenth perches to a stone, thence north twenty-one and a half degrees east thirty-seven and eight-tenth perches to a stone, thence north forty-one degrees west seventeen perches to a stone, thence north fifty and one-half degrees east sixteen and two-tenth perches to a stone, thence north twenty-eight and one-half degrees west one hundred and two perches to the place of beginning containing twenty-one acres more or less, together ninety-six acres and one hundred and eleven perches (excepting out of the last described piece, two-thirds of an acre of land with the appurtenances—lying along the road from Foundryville to the grist mill on the premises, occupied by Daniel Millerton which are erected a large grist mill, a distillery, frame farm house and a large bank barn. The land is about all cleared and cultivated.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel F. Seybert.

JACKSON & SON, Attorneys. Fieri Facias.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

aug. 2, '78-ts

WHY GO WEST? Sed for Delaware. Farm Catalogue and Maps. J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Del. d aug 2, '78-4w

REVOLVER FREE Seven-shot Revolver with box cartridges. Address J. BOWN & SON, 136 and 138 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. d aug. 2, '78-4w

$10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., BANKERS, 17 Wall Street, New York. d aug. 2, '78-4w

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos price $1600 only $425. ORGAN Superb Grand Square Pianos, price $1,100 only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, price $800 only $155. New Style Upright Pianos $112.50 Organs $35. Organs 12 stops $72.50. Church Organs 16 stops price $390 only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Buyers come and see me at home if I am not as represented, R. R. Fare paid both ways and Piano or Organ given free. Large illst. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos & Organs sent free. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey. aug. 2, '78-4w d

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administratrix of D. A. Watson, deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1878,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon the following described real estate, situate in Madison township, Columbia county. Beginning at a post on the south side of the State road leading from Catawissa to Muncy, a corner of John Swisher's, thence by land of said Swisher south forty-nine and a half degrees west sixty-three perches and one-tenth to a stone, thence by land of same south forty-three degrees, east seventeen perches and two-tenths to a post, north forty-nine degrees east fifty-four perches and six-tenths (by land surveyed for David Phillips) to a post at a lot of Hugh McCollum, thence by same north forty-five degrees west three perches to a post thence north forty-two degrees east nine perches and five-tenths to the aforesaid State road, thence by the same north forty-nine degrees west eleven perches and eight-tenths to the place of beginning, containing SIX ACRES and seventeen perches strict measure be the same more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Frame Dwelling House, Barn,

and other out-buildings.

ALSO, a certain messuage and

LOT OF LAND,

situate in said township of Madison, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post on the south side of the road leading to White Hall, thence by land of John Swisher south forty five and a half degrees west twenty perches and five-tenths to a post, thence by land of Allen Watson north forty degrees east twenty perches and four tenths to a post, corner of said Watson, thence north forty-five degrees west two perches to the place of beginning containing TWENTY PERCHES and one-tenth of a perch strict measure be the same more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

MARY A. WATSON, Administratrix.

july 26, '78-ts

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so.

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health, where Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" Because they give good digestion, rich blood, and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief. For sale by MOYER BROTHERS.

STATEMENT OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1878.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector. Dr.

To amount of duplicate of 1877-8	$8423 15	
" balance on duplicate of 1876-7	1382 39	
		$9,805 54

Cr.

By amount of exonerations	$242 95	
" " paid treasurer as per receipts	8534 83	
" 2 per cent commission on $8526 39	170 69	
" balance due district from duplicate of 1876-7	50 00	
" balance due district from 1877-8	807 07	
		$9,805 54

B. F. ZARR, Treasurer. Dr.

To amount from former treasurer	$546 13	
" " " J. R. Evans, purchase money	100 00	
" amount State appropriation	895 16	
" " from M. C. Woodward, collector	8534 83	
		$10,076 12

Cr.

By amount of orders cashed	$9415 75	
" " coupons "	258 00	
" " bonds paid by treasurer	204 80	
" 2 per cent commission on $9878 55	197 57	
		$10,076 12

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

To amount tax levied for school purposes	$6738 52	
" " State appropriation	895 16	
" " from former treasurer	431 16	
" " " " collector	1036 80	
		$9,101 64

Cr.

By am't paid teachers (seventeen)	$6345 00	
" " " two janitors	450 00	
" " " for cleaning and repairs	309 52	
" " " " advertising annual statement, &c.	72 50	
" " paid Montour school district	24 20	
" " " for ink	9 00	
" " " " school furniture	125 05	
" " " " secretary's salary	150 00	
" " " " treasurer's comm'n	148 18	
" " " " collector's "	128 02	
" " " " auditing school acc't	6 00	
" " " " organ rent	122 56	
" " " " coal	205 55	
" " of exonerations	182 21	
" " paid for insurance	200 00	
" " " " school books and sundries	116 20	
" balance due district from W. B. Koons, former treasurer	21 57	
" balance due district from collector	486 08	
		$9,101 64

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT. Dr.

To am't of tax for building purposes	$1684 63	
" " received from J. R. Evans on sale of Old Academy	100 00	
" " received from collector, due last settlement	345 59	
" " received from treasurer, due last settlement	143 72	
		$2,273 94

Cr.

By exonerations	60 74	
" amount paid on bonds and inte'st	1,742 97	
" collector's commission	42 67	
" treasurer's commission	49 39	
" balance due district from W. B. Koons former treasurer	7 18	
" balance due district collector	307 99	
		$2,273 94

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF BLOOMSBURG DISTRICT JUNE 1st, 1878.

Bond issued to Jacob Schuyler for lot due Aug. 1, 1877	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	25 00	525 00
No. 5, bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building, due Aug. 1, 1875	550 00	
Int. due on same to June 1, 1878	27 50	577 50
No. 7, bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sept. 23d, 1876	100 00	
Int. on same to June 1st, 1878	4 12	104 12
No. 8, bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building, due Sept. 23, 1876	100 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	4 12	104 12
No. 9, bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sept. 23, 1876	1,000 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	41 20	1,041 20
No. 10, bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building, due Sept 23, 1876	300 00	
Int. on same to June 1 1878	12 36	312 36
No. 11, bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building, due Nov. 2d, 1876	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	17 33	517 33
No. 12, bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building, due Nov. 2d, 1876	1,000 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	34 67	1,034 67
No. 17, bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building, due Feb. 9, 1877	400 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	7 40	407 40
No. 18, bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	250 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	4 45	254 45
No. 24, bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater due Nov. 1, 1878	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	2 50	502 50
No. 26, bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater due Nov. 1, 1878	375 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1877	1 88	376 88
No. 25, bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater due Nov. 1, 1878	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	2 50	502 50
No. 27, bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	5 00	505 00
No. 28, Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	5 00	505 00
No. 30, bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	1 00	101 00
No. 31, bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	1 00	101 00
No. 32, bond issued to L. Creasy due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	1 00	101 00
No. 33, bond issued to L. Creasy due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	1 00	101 00
No. 34, bond issued to L. Creasy, due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	1 00	101 00
No. 35, bond issued to David Stroup due April 1, 1879	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	5 00	505 00
No. 36, bond issued to David Stroup due April 1, 1879	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	5 00	505 00
No. 37, bond issued to E. B. Brown due April 1, 1879	100 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	1 00	101 00
No. 38, bond issued to trustees of Concord Lodge I. O. of O. F. due May 16, 1880	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	1 16	501 16
No. 39, bond issued to trustees of Concord Lodge I. O. of O. F. due May 16, 1880	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1, 1878	1 16	501 16
		$9,888 35

ASSETS.

Cash in hands of Collector	$857 07	
Cash in hands of Wm. B. Koons, former treasurer	28 75	
Due by J. R. Evans June 1, 1878	756 71	
		1,642 53
Total indebtedness of the District,		$8,245 82

Attest: S. KNORR, Secretary. — J. R. GRAUL, President.

We, the undersigned Auditors having examined the above account and statement find the same to be correct.

H. C. HARTMAN,
JOHN LAYCOCK,
C. M. VANDERSLICE, } Auditors.

June 28, 1878.

AUDITORS NOTICE,

In re sale of the real estate of David R. Hower.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, to ascertain the liens against the real estate of David R. Hower, the tract or tracts which they affect, and the amounts unpaid, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 3d day of August A. D., 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

PAUL E. WIRT, Auditor.

Bloomsbrug, July 5, '78-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE LONGENBERGER, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed in the matter of exceptions to the final account of James McAlarney one of the executors of George Longenberger, deceased, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, August 9th, 1878 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment.

J. B. ROBISON, Auditor.

july 12, '78-4w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

ESTATE OF GABRIEL EVERT, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Gabriel Evert, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia Co. Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to G. H. Evert, Executor, Orangeville, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said executor without delay.

G. H. EVERT, Executor, Orangeville, Pa.

July 5, '78 6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF EDITH FAIRMAN, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute balance in hands of Isaac Heacock and Hugh Fairman, Executors of Edith Fairman will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of C. R. & W. J. Buckalew in the town of Bloomsburg on Thursday August 22d, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Auditor.

July 12, '78-4w

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, Mo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF ANN DOUGHERTY, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Ann Dougherty, late of Conyngham twp., Col. co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

BERNHARD DOUGHERTY, Administrator, Centralia Pa.

July 26, 1878-6w*

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS Printed at this Office ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M.
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

CAMPAIGN COLUMBIAN.

We will send the COLUMBIAN to campaign subscribers from August 1st to November 15th for 40 cents. Now is the time to get up clubs.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual place of holding the general election, on Saturday the 10 day of August 1878 between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 13th day of August 1878 at 11 o'clock a. m. to place in nomination one candidate for Congress, one candidate for State Senator, two candidates for Representatives, one candidate for Prothonotary, one candidate for Register and Recorder, one candidate for Treasurer, and two candidates for Commissioners, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also at the same time and places and in the same manner the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee which will meet immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1875.

	Pershing.	Delegates.
Beaver	197	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	80	2
Bloomsburg E.	219	4
" W.	113	2
Briarcreek	115	2
Catawissa	153	3
Centre	160	3
Centralia	119	2
Conyngham N.	158	3
Conyngham S.	93	2
Fishingcreek	265	4
Franklin	49	2
Greenwood	159	3
Hemlock	152	3
Jackson	111	2
Locust	216	4
Main	104	2
Madison	177	3
Mifflin	179	3
Montour	75	2
Mt. Pleasant	90	2
Orange	132	2
Pine	86	2
Roaringcreek	59	2
Scott	142	2
Sugarloaf	160	3
	3,757	70

By rule the ratio is fixed at 60 votes for a delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fraction of a ratio.

Bloomsburg July 19, 1878.

Sheriff's sales appear in this issue.

Judge Krickbaum was in town last Saturday.

The eclipse on Monday was not visible here, the day being cloudy.

Six children were baptized at the Episcopal church last Sunday evening.

There are forty four candidates announced in the Williamsport *Sun*.

Millard F. Sacks of Pittston is visiting at Mr. D. Lowenberg's.

Our thanks are due the Berwick Band for a graceful serenade on Wednesday evening.

The Jerseytown Band will hold a grand festival at the Church Grove on Saturday next. Candidates are expected to attend.

Rev. Stewart Mitchel has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hanover College, Indiana.

Hon. A. H. Dill was not able to be present at the Equity hearing on Tuesday last. His law partner, Mr. Lime, came in his stead.

Hands are engaged in cleaning out the gutters through the town, a job that ought to have been done much earlier in the season.

J. B. Robison Esq., and family have returned from their trip to Sullivan county, where they spent ten days very pleasantly.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

We would call attention to the explanation of S. W. McHenry in another column, as to his position on the new jail question.

There will be a Temperance meeting in the Baptist church next Tuesday evening at a quarter before eight o'clock.

A gallon of warm water poured on a pail full of walnut leaves will make a safe wash for horses and cattle, and protect them from flies.

HOW TO GET WELL.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters. See other column.

The enterprise of the firm of Moyer Brothers is not surpassed by any business men in this section. We have just printed for them ten thousand pamphlets for general circulation.

After October 1st 1878 all subscribers who owe from October 1st 1875 will be struck off the list, and the accounts collected by law at the rate of $2.50 a year. tf.

In the absence of the Rector during the month of August, the Rev. C. E. Fessenden of Catawissa will officiate in St. Paul's church on Sunday evenings.

The Rev. L. Zahner will take a vacation during this month. He and his wife will spend most of the time at New Castle, Delaware, with Mrs. Zahner's parents.

The festival for the benefit of St. Columbkill Catholic church on Friday and Saturday nights of last week was well patronized. The receipts were nearly seventy dollars.

John S. Sterner has purchased the lot of the Lutheran parsonage on the corner of Third and West streets, and purposes erecting a dwelling there this fall.

Boys who indulge in bathing should not remain in the winter more than fifteen minutes at a time. Too long a time in the water is injurious, as it weakens the system.

The Doctors think cholera morbus will pan out better when water melons and peaches get into general circulation. Green apples don't seem to fulfill their mission this season.

Hon. D. L. Chapin is prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Representative in the Shickshinny district.

Risewick's new "bus" made its appearance on the streets last Saturday evening, and attracted much attention. Amos Buckalew manipulated the ribbons, and the first passengers in the new vehicle were about a dozen children who enjoyed a ride through the principal streets. Risewick's livery is a credit to the town.

G. W. Betz has taken possession of the "Espy House." Under his supervision the public can rely on meeting with the best of accommodation.

The North Mountain House, Harvey's Lake Hotel and Wyoming Camp Grounds are rapidly filling with guests and the month of August will see all these resorts crowded.

A tramp fastened himself to the bottom of a car on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, at Danville and rode to Rupert before he was discovered.

FOR RENT CHEAP.—The first class office in the COLUMBIAN Building, heretofore occupied by N. U. Funk Esq. It is partly furnished. Apply to

C. B. BROCKWAY.

June 5 3w.

The Persian Diver brings up no pearl from the depths of the sea which can surpass in radiant purity a complexion beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. A stable accessory of the bath and the toilet.

Beautiful Shades of Black or Brown are produced by Hill's Hair Dye.

July 12 4w.

At a meeting of the school board for Montour township the following teachers were unanimously elected.

For No 1, Arthur Roberts; for No. 2, Miss Narcissa M. Eves; for No. 3, John W. Vought; for No. 4, Miss Maime Wilkes.

There were nine applicants.

Jesse Bowman, Esq., of Berwick, was 90 years of age on the 17th of July. His anniversary was celebrated by a family reunion with his five surviving sons and one daughter, being just half of his original family. Squire Bowman is the uncle of Bishop Thomas Bowman, and a very worthy Christian gentleman.

ALMOST A FIRE.—About 10 o'clock on Monday the alarm of fire was given. The smoke was seen coming out of the second story window of the house occupied by John D. Jones on East street. On going up stairs the bedding in the cradle was found to be on fire. It was immediately picked up and thrown out. Two quilts and a pillow were burned. How the fire originated is a mystery as there was no person in the house at the time.—*Republican.*

What is the matter with our business men? There is not an exchange that comes to us that contains as little home advertising as do the town papers. Are our merchants all doing so much business that it is unnecessary to advertise, or are they doing so little that they cannot afford it? The newspapers of a town are the indicators of the enterprise and business of the citizens. A stranger would not get a favorable impression of the activity of trade in Bloomsburg by reading the advertising columns of the home papers.

SUICIDE

Quite an excitement was created last Friday afternoon by the report that Daniel Bauman had committed suicide. He lived on Third street above Iron, next door to his daughter. He had been out of his mind for some time, and on Friday afternoon a short time before committing the act he was seen on the streets without hat or shoes. On going home he took a razor and cut his throat from ear to ear, and when found shortly after, he was dead. The burial took place on Sunday afternoon at the old Lutheran grave yard.

FAT PEOPLE EASILY "SUNSTROKE."

Fat people are not only liable to sudden death from heart disease, apoplexy, etc., but statistics show that they are more liable than others to "sunstrokes" and affections arising from extreme heat. An extensive experience in the treatment of corpulence has resulted in the introduction of Allan's Anti-Fat, a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for the cure of this terrible condition. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. If corpulent people who are exposed to the rays of the sun value life, and a comfortable existence, let them use Allan's Anti-Fat. Sold by all druggists.

A QUEER HEAD-PANTRYMAN.—The Jesse Hoyt, a famous New York Steamboat, used to have for head pantrymen a bent and crippled darkey, whose face was as full of humor as his form was of kinks and knobs. His name was Robert Smith, and his malady was chronic rheumatism. He tried Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia for a week of the present winter and next season intends to astonish his old acquaintances on the Hoyt by his appearance as a sound man.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES,
451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

The official visitors to Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College say in their last report:— "We were especially pleased to note the high grade of scholarship evinced, not only in the review, but attested also by the report of the Faculty. The average standing of the school is unusually excellent, the number attaining to the degree of first and second honor being large beyond precedent." There is no better school in the country than the Wyoming Seminary. It employs the best talent in its Faculty. College presidents and other distinguished men unite in its commendation. The Commercial College ranks high; it grants diplomas for three courses of study, Book Keeping and business, Telegraphy and ornamental penmanship. Prices lower than ever. Next term opens Aug. 28th. Send to Rev. D. Copeland, D. D., for a Catalogue, Kingston, Pa.

The British Quarterly Review for July has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay Street, New York. The following is a summary of the contents:

1. "Taine's Philosophy of Art." The reviewer takes up M. Taine's recent works on the Philosophy and Ideal of Art in Italy, Greece and the Low-Countries, examines his definition and analyzes his account of the workings of the physical, intellectual, and social peculiarities to which it is due.

2. "Ethics of Evolution." Discusses at great length Herbert Spencer's conception of Evil, and of the origin and nature of conscience, and points out its inconsistency with other portions of that writer's sociological scheme.

3. "Bryan Waller Proctor." A pleasant sketch of the life of one better known by his pseudonym—Barry Cornwall.

4. "The Russian and Turkish War."

5. "Future Punishment." Remarks the recent changes of sentiment among professed believers in revelation on the subject of the eternity of future punishment, and contends that the amiable dreams of the Universalists are out of keeping with the facts of experience as well as with the principles of Revelation.

6. "Recent History of the Burials Question." Epitomizes the recent history of this question, and urges that burial of the dead should be a sanitary, not an ecclesiastical matter.

6. "The Later Greek Nation." Reviews Finlay's History of Greece. This article is written by Edw. A. Freeman, the historian.

8. "The Congregational View of Religious Communion."

9. "Contemporary Literature."

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster,* and *British Quarterly Reviews,* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

[COMMUNICATED.]

JACKSON, July 16, 1878.

To the Citizens of Columbia county:

Since my name has been announced as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, a candidate for the same office on this side of the river, has been circulating a report that I have absented myself from several meetings of the Board of Commissioners upon the jail question in order to shirk my responsibility, and throw the blame upon the majority of the commissioners &c. However painful it is to me to make a statement of the facts in the case running the risk of raising the animosity that existed in the board a year since—justice to myself demands it.

My course upon the injunction is too well understood to have much advantage taken of it. After the injunction was granted, I went to the office and ordered the clerk not to put the jail tax in county duplicates. He said, as it had been ordered, one of the board could not change it. The jail tax was then put in a separate column from the county tax. I thought then the jail would not be built and the tax need not be collected. I informed the collectors that I gave county duplicates to, not to collect the jail tax until further orders. Also that the jail would not be built if I could prevent it. It is well known through the county that our regular stated meetings are on the first Monday of the month. The minutes of July 2d, 1877 of the commissioners show that I was there, and the business of the office attended to. Issued orders No. 274 and 280 on bills approved; adjourned. After we adjourned the collector of Bloom inquired of me about collecting the jail tax. He understood it was being collected in Catawissa. In a few moments I saw him and Mr. Herner talking, I went to them Herner ordered him to collect it. I opposed it. He intimated to me that the jail might be built yet. I suggested to him to wait, the Grand Jury might now recommend repairing the old jail, and to build an addition to it. I said to him at that time, I want you to understand I am opposed to collecting the jail tax or building a jail. The minutes show Messrs. Herner and Sands the next day at the office—some business attended to—nothing said about building jail at that time. It is understood that Mr. Sands wrote a letter to Mr. Herner on 5th (Thursday), that he should come to the office on 7th. It is true I received a postal card the next week from Mr. Sands dated the 5th to be at the office the 7th. Any person acquainted with the mail route and my living about four miles from the post office, it would be by particular arrangement to get it in so short a time.

I will now give part of the minutes of July 7, 1877.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County No. 1, May Term 1877

In Equity.

And now July 7, 1877. The commissioners of Columbia county submit the following proposition.

1st. We will abandon the proposal to erect the prison on the Pursell lot on Market street.

2d. We will rescind the contract and the letting of the said new prison to Charles Krug under his bid heretofore announced. Signed

JOHN HERNER,
J. E. SANDS.

The injunction was dissolved and they entered into an agreement for the purchase of the Waller lot for county purposes on that day. They met again on the 9th inst., and decided to have a meeting of the Board of Commissioners on the 13th and that Wm. Krickbaum Clerk should give me notice of the same, and time and place of meeting. Said notice to be personal. I was notified July 12th, 1877. Those three last meetings I knew nothing of at the time and am prepared to prove it. The minutes of July 13, 1877 show that it was a special meeting ordered by them and that they presented to me the article of agreement they had entered into the last Saturday, the 7th for the purchase of the Waller lot for jail site, and wanted me to sign it. I refused because said agreement was entered into at a special meeting without my knowledge or consent, that I was in favor of old jail lot. The minutes show that Herner and Sands accepted the deed for Waller lot for county purposes. The jail question was brought up, whereupon I moved the building of the jail be postponed until the first Monday of February, 1878. No one seconding the motion it was lost. After I was convinced they were determined to build a jail I favored a plan submitted by John Sterner that would have cost twenty thousand dollars less than the present one.

Every motion I made failed to be seconded, every motion that carried was made by Mr. Sands and acquiesced in by Mr. Herner. If I was in sympathy with them in their proposed plan why should one of them say "whoever is in here opposed to building the jail the sooner he gets out of here the better." In conclusion I will say: If any one wishes to have further explanation if they will come in the office and examine the minutes they can satisfy themselves.

SILAS W. MCHENRY.

CAUSES OF SUDDEN DEATH.

Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, experiments have been tried in Europe and reported to a scientific congress at Strasbourg. Sixty-seven cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough post mortem examination. In these only two were found who had died of disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died of apoplexy, while they were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs—that is the lungs were so full of blood that they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still, chilled after being warmed with labor or rapid walking, going too suddenly from close, heated rooms into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressing news operating on the blood. The causes of sudden death being known, an avoidence of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict "heart complaint." This disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable; hence many do not take the pains they should to avoid sudden death. If they knew it lay in their power.

CHANGE IN THE NAME OF A RAILROAD.—The old D. H. & W. Railroad Company has passed away, and now the Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad takes its place. The new "regime" is inaugurating improvements all along the line. New bridges, new trestle works, new ties, painting and whitewashing the buildings, and generally making the road look as though some one owned it. The new deeds and mortgages are now being recorded, and it is expected that by July 15th everything connected with the new organization will be in shape for the extention up the the river to Wilkesbarre, provided the necessary arrangements can be made with the North and West Branch Railroad Company, of which Rev. D. J. Waller, of Bloomsburg, is President. The opinion is current in some localities that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, tho' under contract with the D. H. & W. R. R. to build up the river, are disposed to defer the work as long as possible, and that Mr. Waller is really playing into their hands in holding off for better terms, and by so doing giving them a better excuse for not proceeding with the work of construction. Meanwhile the coal trade of the Pennsylvania railroad is done over the D. L. & W. railroad, who are, of course, naturally anxious to keep the trade.—*Danville National Record.*

There will be a sociable held in the basement of the Lutheran church this Friday and Saturday evenings, where there will be all kinds of refreshments served. All are invited to come.

On August 7th the Mountain Grove camp meeting will open near Wolfton station, on the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre railroad, to continue till August 15th. Excursion tickets will be sold at the various stations, from August 5th to 15th, good for the return trip until August 17th, inclusive.

UNPLEASANT PERSPIRATION.—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is first of all necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this leaves the skin as clean, sweet and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless and very cheap.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The telegrams, show that excellent observations of the eclipse were obtained along the line of totality at various places in Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The dispatches state that the corona was visible for some distance from the sun, and was full of detail. So far no information has been received of the discovery of an intramercurial planet. East of the Mississippi the sky was overcast with clouds, and no observations were obtained of any scientific value. The eclipse was only partially visible in the east, and in many places it was not seen at all. The notes taken by the astronomers in Colorado were of an interesting character.

WATERING PLACE MATCHES.

Matches made at watering places are not always safe, and guardians and parents will be wise to keep a watchful eye on their charges and to inquire into the character and antecedents of the nice young men with whom ward or daughter scrapes acquaintance in the ball-room on the surf. The convenient code which provides that such acquaintances are only for the season, allows much latitude, and may cover doubtful personages with married women, or with single ones wise in the ways of the world. Still, Miss in her teens needs to be looked after and American girls at watering places, or elsewhere, are too carelessly chaperoned. Gamblers and fortune hunters have no cloven foot which cannot be hidden by the conventional patent leather boots, and accidents have happened in well-regulated families. Because a man waltzes well, shall he, without other passport, dance with our daughters? Shall Mr. Smith's introduction suffice for Mr. Jones, when all we know of Mr. Smith is that he wears a good coat, boards at a good hotel, and drives a pretty team? If an ounce of prevention is ever equal to a pound of cure, it is in such matters. All the soap in the universe cannot cleanse snow once sullied, and no woman can afford to indulge in promiscuous flirtations. As for the men, they can take care of themselves, and usually do it. It might be a convenience if the custom common among some German peasants were introduced with us—the custom of indicating the dowry of each maiden by the stripes on her bodice; but possibly that is too much to ask of Congress in a land where heiresses are in the minority. So the deserving young man who wishes to endow a fortune with her heart and hand must take his chances, and when the biter is bit, Mr. and Mrs. Lammie have no cause to complain if they do not receive much sympathy.—*Ex.*

We learn from the Cincinnati *Inquirer* that a young man named Fred. Pfeiffer of Centralia, this county, and who has numerous aliases, has been getting himself into an unpleasant scrape, which resulted, last Tuesday a week, in his being put in prison. Pfeiffer, who is about twenty-five years of age, left home some two and a half years ago, since which time he has assumed the role of an adventurer. After traveling through different parts of the West, gulling landlords and others, according to his own story in the *Inquirer*, he brought up in Cincinnati, where he met a young, innocent and unsuspecting brunette of eighteen summers, named Jessie Pyatt, whose mother is dead, and who had charge of her father's house and younger children. Pfeiffer, who was known to the Pyatt's as Harry St. Clair, won the affections of Miss Jessie against the protest of her father who had no particular liking for the fellow, and was not aware of his daughter's sincere love in that direction. Having business in the South, Mr. Pyatt left his family, with the greatest confidence that all would go right in his absence, in charge of Jessie. Pfeiffer taking advantage of the absence of the father, induced the daughter to run away and get married. The couple, after having been joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, proceeded to a boarding house in a different part of the city from where they had formerly lived. Mr. Pyatt was summoned home by a telegram from a young son conveying the startling intelligence that Jessie was about to run away and be married to Harry St. Clair. The parent hastened home to find that his daughter had left and was enjoying the title of Mrs. Jessie St. Clair. As soon as the whereabouts of the pair was established, he swore out a warrant against St. Clair, charging him with perjury, which charge was based on the grounds that when St. Clair took out the marriage license he swore falsely regarding the girl. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer of the law, and Harry St. Clair was arrested and lodged in the Central Station, and the wife removed to her father's stricken home. After remaining in custody for several hours the young man was interviewed by an *Inquirer* reporter to whom he acknowledged that he had deceived the young lady, and also stated that his real name was Fred. Pfeiffer, and that his home was in Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. The couple seem to be very much attached to each other, but the grief stricken father declares that the marriage was not lawful and that he will proceed to a legal separation.—*Item.*

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostation, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

june 14-tf jl

By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, prove them the best and most effectual pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

The Achievements of Stanley and other African Explorers.

Being a complete History of Stanley's Explorations in Africa; together with a concise account of the late explorations by Baker, Cameron and others. By Hon. J. T. Headley. Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and Springfield.

No recent event has excited a deeper and more wide spread interest in the country, than the brilliant achievement of Henry M. Stanley, in the field of African Exploration. Ever since the announcement of his arrival, in a famished condition, at the mouth of the Congo, the public have eagerly awaited a detailed account of his thrilling experiences, and the results of his discovery. The announcement therefore of this volume, from the pen of so brilliant and popular an author as Mr. J. T. Headley, will be received with lively interest and satisfaction, and this interest will be greatly heightened by an examination of the book self.

Since the death of Livingstone, the work of exploration has been pushed with great vigor. Sir Samuel W. Baker with a small army and under royal authority, ascended the Nile, and was the first European to penetrate from the north into the great Central Lake region. Lieut. Cameron, of the English Royal Navy, reached the same region from the east, and then pushed across the Continent overland to the western coast, and last and greatest of all, the daring and intrepid Stanley, breaking through the barriers which had proved insuperable to all former explorers, in the face of a thousand perils by savages, cataracts, disease, wild beasts and starvation, forced his way down the dark river, 2500 miles, and solved the great mystery by proving the Lualaba river, discovered by Livingstone to be verily the headwaters of the Congo, and thus opening a grand highway from the west coast to the heart and treasures of one of the most populous and productive continents of the globe. A more intensely interesting and exciting narrative we have never read. To follow the brave Stanley in his marvelous voyage down the unknown river, fighting thirty-two battles with man-eating savages, passing fifty-seven cataracts and rapids, to read of the desertion of a large number of his party panic-stricken at the terrors of the forest; of threatened starvation in the middle of the great river whose banks were filled with hostile savages; of enormous labor in hewing through dense jungle to pass the great cataracts; of the vast Wonder-land bordering this mighty river, rich in ivory, minerals and fruits, where *'Every prospect pleases and only man is vile;'* to learn all the incidents and adventures of this marvellous journey, and of the grand ovations which have everywhere honored the indomitable American, one must follow the thrilling pages of this book.

The publishers deserve great praise for the superb manner in which they have brought out the work. The beauty of its typography and binding and the number and excellence of engravings, are in keeping with its value and character. Undoubtedly it will be more extensively read than any other book of the year.

My wife suffered with prolapsus uteri fluor albus, complicated with other female troubles. Her life was miserable. Rev. Guy S. Frazey, of the Methodist Church, advised me to try Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, he telling me of the wonders it had performed on his wife, who was a martyr to such troubles, and is now well. I obtained the Liniment, and my wife is cured.

CHARLES R. JONES,
Editor *Observer*,
Charlotte, N. C.

Write to Dr. Giles, 451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y., who will cure without charge.

Sold by all druggists.

Trial bottles 25 cents.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All kinds of Clothing at a great Reduction at Lowenberg's.

White Vests at cost at Lowenberg's.

1,000 yards of Cassimere at cost price at D. Lowenberg's.

For a Nice Shirt go to Lowenberg's.

The cheapest and best Shirts can be bought at Lowenberg's.

Cassimeres sold by the yard at less than cost price at Lowenberg's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*

Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial,* so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

Go to I. W. Hartman's for Queensware.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

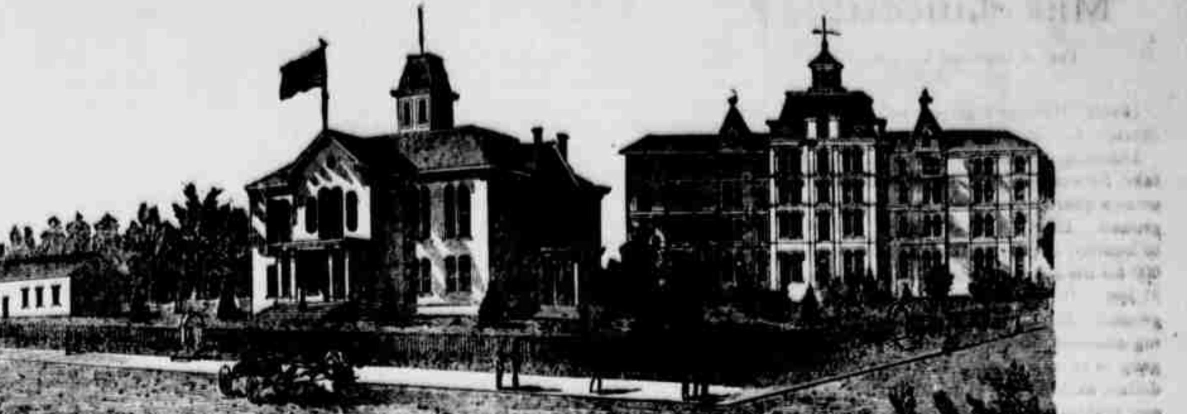
Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 3-18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

The best prints in short lengths 4 and 5 cents per yard at I. W. Hartman's.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Aug 17, '77-1y R & C





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SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

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The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ .90
Rye	.5
Corn, new, "	.56
Oats, "	.30
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.16
Eggs	.10
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	6
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.9
Lard per pound	.9
Hay per ton	8.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$2.75 "
No. 6 " "	$2.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4.50 "

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the travelling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment

THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM
THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,
AND THE
WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all Express Trains

From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,

To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,

WITHOUT CHANGE,

and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

THE SCENERY

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is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

A PLEASING AND MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE.

Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Offices of the Company in all important cities and towns.

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist., 12 North Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.

feb. 1, '78-1y.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

ESTATE OF MARY GORRELL.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Gorrell, late of Ashland, Schuylkill county deceased, to wit: To Robert Gorrell of Ashland, Schuylkill county, Catharine Bryson, widow of John Bryson, deceased, of Centralia borough, Columbia county, Augusta Morgan intermarried with Alexander Morgan, and Jane Torrey intermarried with William Torrey of Ashland.

WHEREAS, at an Orphans' Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the County of Columbia, the first day of July, A. D., 1878 before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of Jane Torrey (intermarried with William Torrey) a daughter of Mary Gorrell late of the borough of Ashland in the county of Schuylkill, deceased, was presented setting forth that the said Mary Gorrell, then widow died on or about the eighth day of August, A. D. 1876, intestate seized in her demesne as of fee of and in a certain messuage and Lot or Piece of Ground situate in the borough of Centralia in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, and consisting of the lots numbered eight (8), nine (9), ten (10) eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered ninety-six (96) on the general map or plan of said borough each of said lots being twenty-five (25) feet in width and together one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, and a one story frame office. ALSO, a certain other messuage and lot or piece of ground situate in said borough of Centralia, and consisting of the lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in block number ninety-six (96) on said general map of the borough of Centralia; each of said lots of ground being twenty-five (25) feet in width and together fifty (50) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house and a one story frame dwelling house. ALSO, a certain other messuage and lot of ground situate in said borough of Centralia and numbered on the general map or plan of said borough one (1) in block numbered ninety-seven (97) being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet. ALSO, a certain other messuage and lot of ground situate in said borough of Centralia, and numbered one (1) in block number one hundred and four (104) on the general map or plan of said borough being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet with the appurtenances consisting of a one and a half story plank stable and ware house.

In accordance with the above named writ I will hold an inquest on the said premises in Centralia borough on

THURSDAY AUGUST 15, 1878,

at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where you are requested to attend if you think proper.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sheriff.
July 12, '78-4w

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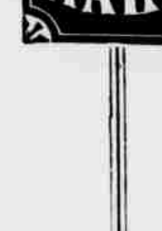
Spring 1878.



OAK HALL

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE,

1878.—18th year.



With much greater variety *Than ever*
With ampler facilities *Than ever*
With far more customers *Than ever*
We are better prepared *Than ever*
At considerably lower prices *Than ever*

To Supply The Men and Boys of America With Superb Clothing From the Largest Clothing House in America.



Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.
Samples and prices mailed anywhere.
Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

may 24, '78—3m

C. E. SAVAGE,

DEALER IN

Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.



Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exchange Hotel.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.

may 17, '78-tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Niles & Stilwell vs James Dyke. } In the Common Pleas of Columbia county No. 83 May Term 1878.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to ascertain the liens on the real estate of the above named defendant returned sold by the Sheriff, the several amounts thereof, and the order of payment, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa. on Friday, the 9th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

C. W. MILLER,
July 19, '78-w Auditor.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.
aug. 17, 1y R & C

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1878

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The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
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feb 1, '78.

Miscelaneous.

Cost of Diamond Digging.

(From illustrated paper, by Dr. W. J. Morton, in August Scribner.)

Diamond digging is expensive. We will take, for example, the average digger, who owns a quarter of a claim and works his own ground. He can take his choice, according to locality, of paying from $1,000 to $10,000 for his quarter claim—*i. e.*, 7½ feet by 31 feet. It pays best to buy high-priced ground. His outfit of digging tools, washing-machine, etc., will cost say $1,000. His gang of twenty Kaffirs will cost him five dollars each per week, or $100. One overseer besides himself, twenty-five dollars per week. Meat and tobacco for Kaffirs, five dollars per week extra. Then expenses of carting and taxes will make his total outlay at the least $200 per week, or over $10,000 a year, exclusive of his own expenses of living. If one cannot spend $800 per month, I believe it is of no use to go to Kimberley to dig for diamonds. To offset this expense is, of course, good luck in "finding," and from the very beginning of operations the digger often not only clears expenses, but makes a handsome profit. There is no doubt that diamond digging pays two-thirds of those who engage in it, well. The fortunes made, as a rule, are small and numerous. Rarely has any one cleared $50,000 from any one claim. Success seems to be very evenly distributed, and chiefly attainable by those who can begin with say from $3,000 to $5,000.

The amount of money paid for Kaffir labor alone is enormous. For instance, there are a thousand wheels; allowing five Kaffirs to each, we have 5,000 laborers daily at the mine. These, at $5 each per week, are paid $25,000, or $100,000 per month, or $1,200,000 per year, and this for 5,000 Kaffirs only. The assessment of the Kemberley mine for the year 1877, simply for the purpose of distribution of rates or taxes, was $5,151,500, or about $7,000,000, if we add a third to bring the first amount up to selling prices. It apparently never occurs to the digger to inquire into the unstable nature of the whole Kimberley fabric. Immense sums of money are invested in and around the mine, and owners of town lots, of houses, of public buildings, and of claims, have settled into the calmest feeling of security. But no fear never disturbs the digger of Kimberley. His belief in the immortality of the mine is supreme. But there are influences at work which are crowding the small capitalist from the field. The increasing depth, crumbling reef, inflowing water are fast multiplying the expenses of working. The great bugbear of the digger is the word "company," but even now small proprietorships are becoming merged in large aggregations of claims, and the next phase of mining operations must undoubtedly be that of several large and competing companies, or perhaps a single one controlling the whole mine. Then the individual romance of diamond-hunting will be over. But there is no danger that the diamond will ever become common. Nature has placed it in lands difficult of access, and it is likely to remain a royal gem, surrounded with the seclusion of royalty.

The Moon from a Frog's Point of View.

Upon a time, in a certain valley, where once flowed a considerable stream, the waters suddenly failed and the stream died away.

Upon the unfortunate frogs who dwelt there, in vast numbers, the hot summer sun shone its fiercest rays unhindered.

The waters dried away, and hundreds of wretched frogs died on those scorching fields. Dying fishes gasped with their last breath for a drop of cool water, and joined their wails to those of our suffering kindred.

At length one old trout, who had held out to the last, confessed:

"Miserable I! and wicked! I have caused this drouth! And now I have no power to remedy the evil I have done!"

At this, all of the frogs who were not yet dead gathered around the tough old trout, and listened to his words.

"That was an evil day," gasped the speckled sinner, "when I poked my nose out of water to dare a saucy kingfisher, who was mocking the whole fish tribe in his usual dashing manner. "Catch me, if you can!" I cried, darting about at my ease.

"But the bird beguiled me. He made me believe that, if I would only work a little hole through that dam there, I could descend with the escaping waters to the stream below, and make my way to the sea, where, as I heard, the fishes were all kings, and ate diamonds for dinner.

"I enticed all the trout that I could influence to assist me, and we wriggled and wriggled our noses into the gravel for a long time, apparently to no purpose.

"But, at last, a little leak started, and our water dripped away, drop by drop; but not in sufficient volume to carry us with it.

"When the waters had receded, so as to make the stream very low, back came that awful kingfisher, to dive for us in the shallow pools.

"And now, what the drouth had not destroyed that tempter has gorged himself upon.

"'Oh-h-h! Boo-hoo-hoo!'"

The frogs freely forgave him because he cried.

But the problem remained, how was the supply of water to be renewed.

At this juncture, an earnest, meek-eyed polliwog flopped feebly, and said: "Show me the place where these waters leak away."

Astonished at her manner, the sobbing trout indicated the spot.

"Drag me thither by my tail!" exclaimed the heroine, resolutely.

Then the frogs used their last remaining strength to do as she bade them, and waited in exhausted surprise, to see what would happen next.

"Good-bye!" wept the brave little polliwog, wriggling with feeling, and groaning some. "If any of you survive me, tell it to your children that I laid myself in the breach!"

With these few farewell words she crowded herself into the hole, out of their sight.

Presently, the stream began to rise and the pools to fill up. The frogs sat knee-deep in water, and the fishes swam upon their sides.

Day by day things improved, and the fishes began to sit up in bed, while the frogs were heard incessantly blessing the little polliwog. One night, she appeared to them in the sky, as all the world sees her to-night; returning nightly, for many nights, to beam at them; growing larger and brighter at every appearance.—*St. Nicholas for August.*

An old Irishman who stood near the third base watching a game of base-ball yesterday was sent to grass by a foul which struck him under the fifth rib. "A foul, was it? Begorra, I thought it was a mule."

California expects to realize $50,000,000 on her wheat crop the present year, an increase of $26,000,000 on the receipts of last year.

What Paul Said.

The other evening the Rev. Mr. Philacter sat down to the table with a very thoughtful air, and attended to the wants of his brood in a very abstracted manner. Presently he looked at his wife and said:

'The Apostle Paul—'

'Got an awful lump on the head 'safternoon,' broke in the pastor's eldest son, 'playing base ball. Bat flew out of the striker's hand when I was umpire, and cracked me right above the ear, an' dropped me. Hurt. Golly!' and the lad shook his head in a dismal but expressive pantomime as he tenderly rubbed a lump that looked like a billiard ball with hair on it. The pastor gravely paused for the interruption, and resumed:

'The Apostle Paul—'

'Saw Mrs. O'Gemine down at Greenbaum's this afternoon,' said his eldest daughter, addressing her mother. She had on that same everlasting old black silk made over with a vest of tilleuel green silk, coat-tail basque pattern, overskirt made with deep fringe; yellow straw hat with black velvet facing inside the brim, and pale blue flowers. She's going to Chicago.'

The good minister waited patiently, and then, in tones just a shade louder than before, said:

'The Apostle Paul—'

'Went in swimmin' last night with Harry and Ben, and stepped on a clam shell,' exclaimed his youngest son; 'cut my foot so, can't I stay home to-morrow?'

The pastor informed his son that he might stay away from the river and then resumed his topic:

'The Apostle Paul—'

'My teacher is an awful liar,' shouted the second son; 'he says the world is as round as an orange and it turns around all the time faster than a circus man rides. I guess he hain't got much sense.

The mother lifted a warning finger toward the boy and said: 'sh!' and the father resumed:

'The Apostle Paul says—'

'Don't bite off twice as much as you can chew,' broke out the eldest son, reproving the assault of his little brother on a piece of cake. The pastor's face showed just a trifle of annoyance as he said, in very firm, decided tones:

'The Apostle Paul—'

'There's a fly in the butter!' shrieked the youngest hopeful of the family, and a general laugh followed. When silence was restored the eldest daughter with an air of curiosity, said:

'Well, but pa, I really would like to know what the Apostle Paul said?'

'Pass me the mustard,' said the pastor absently.

Italy's Treatment of the Pope.

The very first article of the Italian constitution is: "The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of state." It is not to be conceived, therefore, that a nation composed of Catholics, and which in the first article of its political charter proclaims the Catholic religion as the religion of state, shall ill-treat and abuse the sacred person of the supreme head of the religion she professes.

When the Italian Parliament first assembled in Rome, one of the principal laws passed accorded a proper recognition and endowment of the Pope, as head of the religion of state. The following are some of the principal articles contained in that law (I am quoting from memory): Inviolability of the person of the Pope, with the rights, honors, and prerogatives of a king; the palace of the Vatican (the so-called prison) with its eleven thousand rooms, grounds, gardens, museums, library, etc., for his residence; and its extra-territoriality, viz.: that the Italian government renounces all political, civil and criminal jurisdiction over that locality and residents thereof, as if it were outside of Italy; inviolability of the mail sent from, or addressed to the Papal Court, and its free transmission through the Italian post-offices and mail routes; the cardinals to be entitled to the rights, honors and prerogatives due to a prince of the royal blood, the archbishops and bishops to those of a minister of state; a revenue of three million francs yearly assigned on the interest of the public debt for the personal use of His Holiness; with many other rights and privileges.

This is certainly very different treatment from that which the other six kings and dukes who were dethroned and expelled from Italy received at the hands of the Italian government. The Pope, under the advice of those who desire to keep up the ill feeling between Italy and the Papacy, refused to accept these concessions, and sought assistance from all the Catholics of the world, who generously responded to his appeals, millions of dollars having been remitted to Rome by the faithful. The Italian government on its part has regularly remitted a check every year for three million francs to the secretary of state of the Pope, which has been as regularly returned with a polite note, stating that His Holiness could not receive this money from a government that has usurped his temporal rights; and the minister of the finance has deposited a check in the treasury, subject to the order of the Pope, or of his successors; for the money being voted by Parliament, is a part of the public debt of Italy. There is therefore accumulated into the Italian treasury, since 1870, some twenty-one million francs,—over four million dollars,—which, when better counsels prevail in the Vatican, can be made use of for the service of the Church.—*Luigi Monti, in Scribner for July.*

Polished manners have made scoundrels successful, while the best of men, by their harshness and coolness, have done themselves incalculable injury—the shell being so rough that the world could not believe there was a precious kernal inside of it. Had Raleigh never flung down his cloak in the mud for the proud Elizabeth to walk on, his career in life would hardly have been worth recording. Scores of men have been successful in life by pleasing manners alone.

SHE GAVE IN.—The Prairie Grove (Texas) swain, who had been "refused" three times by his lady love, called on her at last and announced his intention to neither eat, drink nor sleep till she had consented to become his bride. Invitations to dinner and supper and finally the offer of a servant to show him a room were received with negative shakes of his head, and then the lady tripped away to bed, only to return, however, at 12 o'clock and accept her lover's offer. After the first sweetness was over he eagerly asked if there were any cold victuals on hand.

A young lawyer, who had been admitted about a year, was asked by a friend, "How do you like your new profession?" The answer was accompanied by a brief sigh to suit the occasion: "My profession is much better than my practice."

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april 5, '78-ly   eow

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Matthew McDowell, deceased.

And now July 1, 1878. Whereas Peter Ent, Executor of Matthew McDowell, deceased, died October 28, 1876, and O. P. Ent was appointed his administrator and on the 28th of July A. D., 1877, filed a final supplemental account of Peter Ent, deceased, late acting executor and trustee under the will of Matthew McDowell, deceased No. 17, September Term 1877. That on the 13th day of November, 1877, O. P. Ent died without having paid over the funds of the estate of Matthew McDowell, deceased, and Usal H. Ent was appointed administrator, de bonis non &c. of Peter Ent, deceased, and Robert S. Ent administrator of O. P. Ent, deceased. Now, therefore, on motion of S. Knorr, Attorney of Alice McDowell Legatee and by consent of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Attorney for the present representative and holder of the funds of the estate of said Matthew McDowell, deceased, C. G. Barkley, Esq., is appointed Auditor to ascertain the profits received since the filing of the account by O. P. Ent, deceased, and distribute the fund of the estate of Matthew McDowell to and among the parties entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor appointed by the foregoing order of Court will meet the parties interested for the performance of his duties at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg on Friday the 23d day of August 1878 at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time all parties must appear and present their claims or be debarred from a share of the fund.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, July, 19, '78-4w

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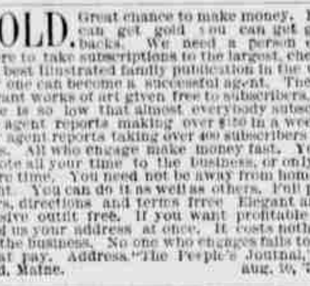
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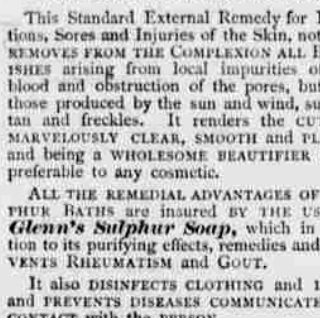
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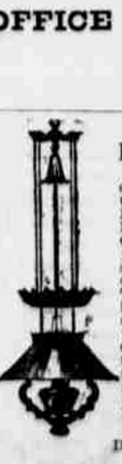
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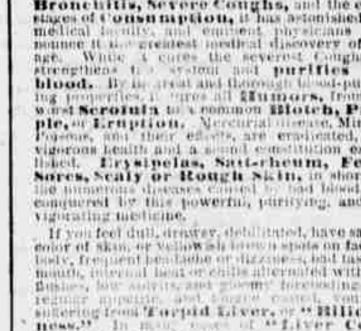
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sep. 28, '77-tf

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may 41, '78-

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 12, 1878.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,20 and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 9,04 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m., 2,15 p. m. and 5,00 p. m

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

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Jan. 11, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira .... 11 .1
" Canandaigua ... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester ...... 5.15 "
" Niagara .... 9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williams rt 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

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DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 39	4 12	9 46	Scranton	9 35	2 10	6 15
9 33			Bellevue		2 16	6 20
9 17		9 37	Taylorville	9 45	2 22	6 25
9 08		9 30	Lackawanna		2 30	6 33
8 58	3 51	9 24	Pittston	9 56	2 38	6 40
8 51	3 46	9 19	West Pittston		2 44	6 45
8 46	3 41	9 14	Wyoming	10 07	2 49	6 50
	12 41		Maltby		2 53	6 55
	12 36		Bennett		2 57	6 59
8 33	3 30	9 04	Kingston	10 18	3 05	7 10
8 13	3 10	8 44	Kingston	10 33	3 15	7 18
			Plymouth June		3 10	7 18
8 23	3 20	8 55	Plymouth	10 26	3 18	7 25
			Avondale		3 21	7 33
8 12	3 12	8 47	Nanticoke	10 34	3 25	7 35
8 04	3 04	8 39	Hunlock's Creek	10 42	3 35	7 44
7 51	2 51	8 28	Shickshinny	10 55	3 50	8 05
7 38	2 39	8 17	Hick's Ferry	11 07	4 03	8 15
7 32	2 34	8 12	Beach Haven	11 13	4 10	8 25
7 25	2 28	8 06	Berwick	11 21	4 18	9 05
7 18			Briar Creek		4 25	7 15
7 14			Willow Grove		4 29	7 23
7 10			Lime Ridge		4 35	7 30
7 02	2 04	7 44	Espy	11 39	4 42	7 44
6 56	1 57	7 38	Bloomsburg	11 45	4 49	8 00
6 50	1 51	7 33	Rupert	11 5	4 55	8 32
6 46	1 46	7 29	Catawissa Bridge	11 57	5 00	8 36
6 27	1 27	7 11	Danville	12 18	5 18	8 21
			Chulasky			9 51
6 15			Cameron		5 30	9 55
6 00	1 00	6 45	Northumberland	12 45	5 45	9 10
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Scranton, June 10, 1878.